The Columbian.

VOL. 33 BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898. NO. 20

TO BOMBARD HAVANA

AND TO OCCUPY CUBA BY A LAND FORCE RIGHT AWAY.

It is Believed that the Policy of Delay is Ended and that Immediate Measures Will Be Taken to Occupy Cuba and Reduce the Forts.

Miami, Fla., May 18.—The administration at Washington has ceased to act on the defensive. It will be aggressive from now on. Havana is to be reduced and Cuba invaded whether the Spanish warships in Atlantic waters are destroyed or not.

The first step in the new policy was taken yesterday. Commodore Watson has started for Havana with United States Squadron No. 3 to work in harmony with the squadrons under Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. It is a formidable fleet, capable of making a fight against the squadron under Admiral Cervera. But it is likely that it will join Commodore Schley's squadron, which is due off Havana. The combined fleet thus formed would be equal to a conflict with all the warships which rumor has placed in West Indian waters.

It is not expected that Commodores Schley and Watson will begin at once to bombard Havana. They are to wait, sleeping on their arms, so to speak, to meet the Spaniards if they make a dash to get under the big guns of Havana Harbor. If the Spaniards come there will be a great naval battle, the outcome of which can hardly be doubted. If the Spaniards do not come the bombardment of Havana will begin when the soldiers of the United States are ready to crowd Blanco from the rear of Havana.

In conjunction with the movement of Commodore Watson there is activity in the army, which indicates a speedy movement for the landing of troops. Perhaps they will go on Cuban soil under the guns of some of Commodore Watson's fleet.

Commodore Watson took his fleet from Key West singly. He has been coaling for several days and the fuel is piled high on the decks. His fleet consists of the powerful monitors Puritan and Miantonomoh, the cruisers Cincinnati and Helena, the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, the torpedo boats, Ericsson, Dupont, Foote and Cushing, and the gunboats Bancroft, Hamilton, Dolphin, Morrill, Eagle Hawk and Wasp.

This squadron would be able to dispose of the squadron under Admiral Cervera, probably, without the aid of the Massachusetts, the Texas, and the Brooklyn, under Commodore Schley. Cervera is supposed to have the cruisers Vizcaya, Maria Teresa, Cristobal Colon and Admirante Oquendo, and the torpedo-boat destroyers Pluton and Furor. But Commodore Watson hardly would like to meet Cervera if he has been reinforced by the cruisers Princess de Asturias, Cardenal Cisneros and Cataluna, the destroyer Terror and the torpedo boats supposed to be under the command of the torpedo expert, Admiral Villamil.

Any two of the three American fleets could dispose of the combined Spanish fleet. Any dash on the part of the Spaniards to get under the shelter of Havana's big guns will be interesting. Should the dash be made at night Commodore Watson's torpedo boats would have a chance to demonstrate their usefulness.

But the movement essentially is offensive, not defensive. It is to be followed by the invasion of Cuba, and the war is to be pushed to a speedy ending.

Delay No Longer.

Washington, May 18.—The president listened to-day to the most recent reports of the starvation and misery in Cuba. He expressed deep emotion at the recital and signified his determination to put an end to the conditions. The president hopes that the movement on Cuba may be begun by the end of this week.

Plans to convoy the troops without waiting for the capture or destruction of the Spanish fleet were discussed. The president told his advisers today that, fleet or no fleet, the operations in Cuba must begin, to carry out the humanitarian purpose for which this country entered upon the war.

Roosevelt Drills His Rough Uns.

San Antonio, Tex., May 18.—A column of 500 rough riders, uniformed in brown buck suits and leggins and wide-brimmed sombreros, was drilled for two hours yesterday by Theodore Roosevelt, lieutenant colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry. He rode a handsome bay mustang which he bought this morning. Before closing the purchase he rode the mustang up and down a public street several times to try his mettle. The horse had a great deal of mettle, but Colonel Roosevelt mastered him. Colonel Roosevelt drilllied his men enthusiastically, and gave the captains a great many pointers.

FOR 100,000 MORE VOLUNTEERS.

The President Expected to Issue a Call for that Number.

Washington, May 18.—The signs all point to a call by the president, to be issued to-day for one hundred thousand more volunteers. No new legislation will be necessary for this purpose as the "volunteer law" gives him the widest possible discretion as to the number of men he may call out. The Attorney-general gave the president his opinion on this point when the bill was examined by the cabinet before its approval.

There has been very little news from the seat of war the past week. It is simply a rehash.

A STRICT CENSORSHIP.

Cable Regulations Put in Force by Gen. Greely.

Washington, May 18.—Brig. General Greely, chief of the signal service, and in charge of the strategic control of telegraph and cable lines, has adopted energetic measures to prevent the admiral of the Spanish squadron now in Caribbean waters from keeping posted on the whereabouts and movements of United States squadrons, and of our prospective military and naval operations. He has telegraphed to the Key West manager of the Haytian Cable Company, forbidding the sending or receipt of any messages except official messages to or from the United States government disclosing the movements of our fleets and ships. The manager answered that the inhibition would be strictly observed. If Rear Admiral Sampson is in Haytian waters, as is conjectured, this cable restriction makes it impossible for his movements to become known, except to the government; or, if known, it is impossible to send out the information except through the government.

NOW TO ANNEX HAWAII.

Joint Resolution of Annexation Reported to the House.

Washington, May 18.—In the House of Representatives yesterday Chairman Hitt reported from the committee on foreign affairs the Newlands resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The acccompanying report is quite a lengthy document. It reviews the special seizures of the islands by the French and British forces and the negotiations covering half a century for annexation with the United States.

The strategic importance of the islands is set forth, and the statements of General Schofield and Admiral Walker to the committee last week are quoted under the heading "Risk of Delay."

COL. GRANT'S COMMAND STARTS.

Son of Famous General Goes With Incomplete Equipment.

Camp Black, May 18.—To the great surprise of everybody here Colonel Grant issued orders shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday for the 14th to break camp. No one believed this was probable.

The men were not ready to go South. The regiment was mustered in, but that was all. The equipment was sadly incomplete. Nevertheless Col. Grant directed Col. Holly to have a train here at noon to take his command to Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, whence they marched to the Wall street ferry.

COL. FRED GRANT.

The men, according to Col. Grant's plan, took ferry boats to Jersey City.

No blame can attach to the state because the regiment goes South not "completely equipped."

Colonel Grant is regarded as somewhat precipitous.

Accident to Cutter Gresham.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 18.—The bow portion of the United States revenue cutter Gresham shipped the pontoon yesterday and capsized in thirty feet of water. The two sections of the Gresham were on pontoons ready to leave for Montreal.

All the rations, mens' baggage, etc., were in the forward section of the boat, and are under water. The crew is safe. It will take a week to raise the bow.

The Gresham was cut in two in order to allow her to pass through the canals on her way to the Atlantic.

Food Very Scarce in Havana.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 18.—The Spanish troops in Havana have only one month's provisions, passengers just brought here by the French warship Feuilleton say. There are 10,000 regular soldiers in the city and 30,000 volunteers.

Rice is selling at $12 in gold a hundred weight, dried meat at $14 a hundred weight, and eggs at fifteen cents apiece.

The greatest distress prevails and the stores will soon be stormed by the hungry people.

Remember the Maine on Food.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—Capt. Duval of the United States commissary department has made a contract with local bakeries for 610,000 pounds of army crackers. This is equivalent to 30,000 barrels of flour. On each will be printed the words "Remember the Maine!"

Besides the big contract for hard bread, Capt. Duval has let a contract in this city for 28,000 gallons of vinegar.

Quoit pitching is now the favorite pass time. The ringing of the steel can be heard in many places in town.

MERRITT'S TROUBLE.

MAY NOT GO TO THE PHILLIPINES AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Army Officers Seem to Uphold Gen. Merritt in His Criticisms of the Proposed Occupation of Manila. More Men Should be Sent.

Washington, May 18.—Unless General Wesley Merritt denies or satisfactorily explains the interview or statement attributed to him in the New York papers as to his refusal to go with the expedition as now constituted to the Philippines, it may have most disastrous results to him. The matter was discussed by the president and Secretary Alger yesterday, after the cabinet meeting, and, while both were loath to believe that General Merritt ever said what the interview contained or intimated a refusal to accompany the expedition yet the president held that, in the absence of any denial, the silence of the general virtually admitted the truth of the statements. Until, however, General Merritt has denied or affirmed the article in the papers, nothing

GENERAL MERRITT.

will be done. General Merritt is quoted as saying: "It is not by any means a settled fact that I will depart for Manila at any time. The command they propose to give me is not adequate to my rank. Besides, I do not think that 15,000 men, including 1,000 regular troops, which it is proposed shall constitute the expedition, is at all sufficient for such an undertaking as the occupation of the Philippines, and I have asked the department for the number of seasoned men which I deem essential to insure any degree of success."

Refuse to Believe It.

The army officers, from the secretary down, refuse positively to discuss, or in the absence of any word from General Merritt to believe that he made the statements, especially as when the detail was offered to him last week he accepted it with avidity and declared it was just what he wanted. He at once came to Washington, and after a consultation with the secretary of war and General Miles, announced that he would go to San Francisco at once so as to be ready to leave for the Philippines. His alleged interview, therefore, is inexplicable and astounding. An officer of the army, no matter how high his grade, when ordered must obey.

There has been some talk here to the effect that the detail given to General Merritt by Secretary Alger was intended to humiliate the ranking major general. It is charged that Secretary Alger has been trying to repay old scores against General Merritt by ordering him to the Philippines.

This is utterly disproved by the facts, because when the command was offered General Merritt last week he accepted it gladly.

It can be stated on authority that Major General Miles, commanding the army, and Adjutant General Corbin, are in favor of giving Major Merritt as many regular troops as he deems necessary for the complete occupation of the Philippines.

With the same positiveness it can be said that they do not regard the statement made by General Meritt as in any way incompatible with his position as an officer. They believe that he meant only to express his serious concern on account of the likelihood that only a small number of trained soldiers would be allowed for the Philippines.

Merritt Makes Denial.

Washington, May 18.—This telegram was received by the secretary of war at 3 o'clock yesterday:

"Hon. R. A. Alger War Department:

"I desire you to know that the interviews published in the New York newspapers this morning are in every way incorreot and unauthorized. I had intended to take no notice of them, but I understand the articles are taken seriously in Washington.

MERRITT.

Another Cruiser is Ready.

Washington, May 18.—The protected cruiser Newark has been remodeled and will be placed in commission at the Norfolk navy yard Saturday. She has a speed of 19 knots, is 4,098 tons displacement, and carries twelve six-inch rifles. Except the Philadelphia, she will be the last of the regular naval vessels to be commissioned during the war, all others now being in active service that can possibly be gotten ready. The Chicago and Atlanta are the only two others undergoing repairs and overhauling.

Children's

A United States Scientific Box Kite with knee pants suits.

SUIT NOVELTIES.

Bargains in them for Economical Parents.

Shrewd, careful buyers come here to buy, where they can get very best values at littlest prices.

For Saturday we offer three styles of

Children's Blouse Suits.

OLIVE UNFINISHED WORSTED with six rows of white silk soutache braid, large deep sailor collar, $6 ones, Saturday next at

$3.98

sizes 4 to 8.

BROWN MIXED WORSTED CLOTH with brown silk soutache braid, six rows, $6 kind, Saturday next

$3.98

sizes 4 to 8.

FINE CASSEMERE, green and brown, small plaid with Scotch plaid tie, large sailor collar, fine silk soutache braid, $6 kind, Saturday

$3.98

These are our very finest Children's Blouse Suits, and mothers will do well to come early. We've also made some decided reductions in Fine Vestee Suits.

Our full line of Straw and Crash Hats is now ready. Price starts at 15c. to $2.00.

Gidding & Co.

White Front. White Front.

WAR NEWS.

But little has occurred in the war with Spain during the past week. The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera reached Martinique, a French West India island, and when last heard from it was at Curacoa, off the coast of Venezuela, Sunday. Admiral Sampson has orders to go and find it. Just where Sampson is is another mystery. Commodore Schley's fleet has been ordered from Hampton Roads and has gone to Key West. We now have three fleets looking for the Spanish boats. Ours are the stronger, but Spain's are the fleeter, and may continue to elude us for some time.

The first man killed on our side was Ensign Worth Bagley last week Wednesday afternoon in Cardenas harbor during an engagement between some of our vessels and the Spaniards. Four others were killed and five wounded. The Winslow, the Wilmington and the Hudson entered the harbor to attack the Spanish gunboats, when the latter and the land batteries opened fire on them and repulsed them.

The Tenth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers has been ordered to join General Merritt's command, and will go to the Philippines to help Admiral Dewey.

The invasion of Cuba by U. S. troops will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The Spanish cabinet has resigned, and a new one has been formed with Sagasta still at the head of it.

The warship Oregon, about which fears have been felt that it might be captured on its way home, while coming from South America, is reported safe.

The new military company meets in the Town Hall twice a week for drill. William Magill is captain; O. W. Ent, first lieutenant; Frank Eyer, second lieutenant, and John Watson, sergeant. We are informed by the Captain that the Company will be recruited up to over one hundred before the close of this week.

Among the Bloomsburgers who are attending the Odd Fellows demonstration at Wilkesbarre this week are R. H. Ringler and John White and wife.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Dorothy N. Brown et al. vs. J. R. Fowler, Fi. Fa., Sur Mortgage. Rule granted to show cause why writ should not be stayed and all proceedings stayed until the final disposition of the rule.

Petition of Supervisors of Sugarloaf township for special tax. Court order and direct said Supervisors to give five written or printed notices five days before hearing, and said hearing fixed for day of May, 1898.

Case of J. H. Eisenhower vs. School District of Centralia, appeal by defendant, taken up.

In Court room number 2 Judge Jeremiah Lyons of the 41st District, held Court, and in regular room Judge Ikeler during most of the morning.

H. H. Hulme appointed County Surveyor to fill vacancy by removal of C. H. Moore.

Estate of Ezra Vandine. Order of sale granted.

W. A. Hartzell vs. John Wolf et al. Judgment by consent for $402.95.

Rule granted and directed to be served by the Sheriff on W. L. Eyerly, member of the Columbia County Bar at least 10 days before next Argument Court at which time said Rule is made returnable to show cause why said Eyerly shall not be expelled.

The jury in the case of Catharine Fry vs. S. H. & W. B. RR. rendered a verdict of $140 for the plaintiff. Defendants move for arrest of judgment and make motion for new trial.

Catawissa Fibre Co. vs. the S. H. & W. B. RR. Co. and Penn'a RR. Co. lessee, damages, now being heard.

A. B. Heller has resigned as manager of the Bloomsburg Artificial Ice and Cold Storage Company. He has moved his family to Hamburg, Pa., where he will conduct the business of his father-in-law, Owen Miller, who was killed a few weeks ago by falling off of a building. Mr. and Mrs. Heller have made warm friends in town who are very sorry to see them leave.

The case of J. H. Eisenhower against the Centralia School Board in which the plaintiff seeks to recover salary for three years as principal of the schools, was taken up in court on Friday of last week. All the evidence was heard, but the decision has not yet been announced.

Damage Case.

Judge Lyons of Huntingdon is holding court this week, trying the case of Catawissa Fibre Co. vs. Penna. R. R. Co. wherein the plaintiff seeks damages for obstruction to its water power by the building of a bridge at the tail race of plaintiff by the defendant. Herring and Rhawn are counsel for the Fibre Co., and Scarlet and Waller for the defense. Up to Thursday morning the plaintiff was not yet through.

Mrs. Harriet Robbins.

Mrs. Harriet Robbins, widow of the late Daniel Robbins, died at her home on Normal Hill between nine and ten o'clock Tuesday morning. Mrs. Robbins has been ill for a long time suffering with a complication of diseases. She was in the seventy-sixth year of her age. The deceased has always been noted for her kind disposition, and her death is deeply regretted. She is survived by a daughter, Miss Lizzie, and a son, C. B. Robbins, both of whom reside at home. Her husband died some years ago. Mrs. Robbins' maiden name was Ager. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. The funeral will be held this afternoon at four o'clock.

The fire alarm caused no little excitement on the streets Monday night about nine-thirty o'clock. The Rescue and Fourth ward fire companies had their hose carriages out in good time, but the former in some way or other got mixed up, couldn't locate the blaze, and consequently the fire was extinguished before the boys even knew where it was. But the fire didn't amount to much. It started in an upstairs room of William Hartman's house on Centre Street. As luck had it Mr. Hartman was at home and discovered the flames, before much damage was done. The garden hose was applied and the fire outened without any succor from the fire companies. The newly organized company from the Fourth ward was on the scene however, ready to turn on the water had it been necessary.

A cablegram from London announces that William E. Gladstone died this morning at one o'clock.

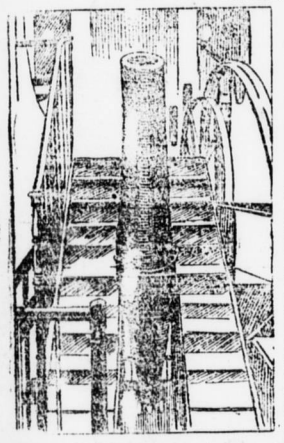
BEGINNING OF TIME.

IT IS GREENWICH WHICH TELLS US WHAT O'CLOCK IT IS.

Marvelous Instruments Employed by the Scientists in Charge of the Great Observatory—The Point Whose Longitude is Zero.

Doubtless every student of geography has had his curiosity aroused regarding Greenwich Observatory, whence longitude is reckoned and where the world sets its timepieces; and has been desirous of learning more about the dwelling place of "Longitude Naught" and the chronometer that regulates the clocks of the world. The purpose of this article is to gratify such curiosity; and to describe, briefly, some of the wonders of the great observatory.

The most important room of the whole observatory is the transit room. Four broad stone pillars occupy the greater part of the space of this room. Two of these pillars are tall, as well as broad and massive. They stand east and west of the center of the room and carry between them the Transit circle. Here is the home of "Longitude Naught"; for the optical axis of the great telescope of the transit circle marks the exact spot crossed by the prime meridian of the world. Two other telescopes are in the room, one to the north and one to the south of the transit circle, mounted on the two remaining pillars and both on the line of the optical axis of the transit circle.



THE GREENWICH TRANSIT CIRCLE.

There are two somewhat different uses in which the meridian of Greenwich is the standard meridian of nearly the entire world. It constitutes the fundamental line whence distances east and west are measured; and it gives the time to the world.

It will be interesting to note how time is found.

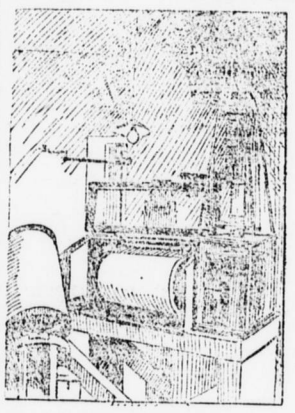
The great telescope, already described as occupying the center of the transit room, is very solidly mounted. Its pivots are supported by the pair of great stone pillars, whose foundations go deep down under the surface of the hill; and it turns but in one plane, that of "Longitude Naught." On the west side of the telescope, and rigidly connected with it, is a large wheel, with a number of wooden handles fastened to it, like the steering-wheel of a large steamer. This wheel carries the setting circle, which is engraved on a band of silver let into the face and back of the wheel near its circumference. Eleven microscopes penetrate through the pier, and are directed at the circle on the back of the wheel. These are the instruments used in finding time.

Time is usually determined by the watching of passing stars. The stars are used for this purpose, because they are many and the sun is but one. If clouds hide the sun at noon, the only time when it can be observed to determine time, a day is lost; but if one star is covered by a cloud there are still many others than can be observed. Star transits can be taken at various times throughout the day and night, while the sun can be used only once a day.

About two minutes before the appointed time the operator takes his place at the eye-piece of the telescope. As he looks in he sees a number of vertical lines across his field of view. These are spider-threads placed in the focus of the eye-pierce. Presently a bright point of silver light comes moving quickly, steadily onward. The watcher's hand now seeks the side of the telescope till his finger finds a little button, over which it rests ready to strike. On comes the star "without haste, without rest" till it reaches one of the gleaming threads. Tap! The finger falls sharply on the button. In three or four seconds later the star has reached another thread. Tap! Again the button is struck; and so on until the ten threads have been passed and the transit is over.

Now what have the finger taps done? Each tap completed, for an instant, an electric circuit and recorded a mark on the "chronometer." This is a large metal cylinder covered with paper, and turned by a carefully regulated clock once in every two minutes. A similar mark is made once in every two seconds by a current sent by means of the standard sidereal clock of the Observatory. If, then, one of the clock dots and one of the observer's dots come exactly side by side, it is known at what precise second the star was on one of the wires, as the spider threads are called. If the observer's dot comes between two clock dots it is easy, by measuring its distance from them with a dividing scale, to tell the instant the star was on the wire to the tenth part of a second. Since the transit was taken over ten wires and the distance of each wire from the center of the field of view is known, practically ten separate observations have been made, and the average of these gives the time of transit.

At the Observatory there is a great clock, called the sidereal clock, which registers twenty-four hours in the precise time that the earth rotates once on its axis, or the time when a given star would again appear on a fixed meridian. Hence, since the exact time is known when the star ought to be on the meridian, this clock can be readily checked by the observations of star transits.



THE CHRONOGRAPH.

The error of the clock is determined twice a day, shortly before ten o'clock in the morning and shortly before one o'clock in the afternoon. These two times are chosen because, at ten and one o'clock signals are sent to all the great provincial centers. Also at one o'clock the time ball at Greenwich and at Deal are dropped, so that the captains of ships within sight of the dropping-mast may set their chronometers.

Thus is time found and regulated at the great Observatory.

The rating of chronometers for the Royal Navy is one of the most important duties of the Observatory. Here they are carefully tested until their time keeping qualities are as perfect as human skill can make them.

There is little of the picturesque or sensational in the regular routine work of the Observatory. The daily observation of the sun and of many stars—called clock stars, the determination of the error of the standard clock and its correction twice a day, the sending out of time signals, the care, winding and rating of hundreds of chronometers and the determination, from time to time, of the exact longitude of foreign and colonial cities make a ceaseless round of work. Yet there is a charm in it all to those who delight in the handling of delicate and exact instruments which renders its dreary routine fascinating.

A Cautious Man.

"It's a good thing to be cautious when among strangers," said the precise-looking man to a tall, angular old fellow, to whom he was talking on the deck of an Atlantic liner.

"Yes," was the response, "you can't always tell who you're talking to when you don't know, and strangers thrown together, as we are, are very likely to make mistakes if they don't look out."

"That's what I think about it," said the precise one. "There are several people around that I'd like to know who they are, but I feel a delicacy in asking."

"Who, for instance?" asked the tall party, letting his eyes wander about the deck.

"Well, there's a lady standing there by that door, talking to a young fellow who looks as if he might be her son."

"That far door?" inquired the tall party, stretching his neck around.

"Yes."

"She looks as if she might bite a nail in two?"

"Yes."

"Got a jaw on her like a vice!"

"Yes."

"Keeps it going all the time, as if there wasn't any such thing as an eight-hour law?"

"Yes."

"Got a bonnet on that looks as if it might be a sign for a vegetable gardener?"

"Yes."

"Got a complexion like a slab of tan bark?"

"Yes."

"Got clothes on that look as if they'd been made out of last year's circus posters?"

"Exactly—she's the one! Who is she?"

The tall party got up to have a better look before committing himself.

"She's a jay from Westminster, ain't she?" he said, with a laugh, as he sat down again.

"Yes. Who is she?"

"Oh, she's my wife. Let me take you over and introduce you."

But the cautious man declined, and managed to lose himself in the crowd as quickly as possible.

Sublime and the Ridiculous.

A sentimental gentleman, out for an hour's sail, was rhapsodising in the following terms:—"When we contemplate the heavens, under the brilliant light of day, or again in the fading shades of the evening, when the stars begin to appear one by one with increasing splendour, are not our souls impregnated with a sense of sublimity, of rapture, of mystic awe? Oh, my friend"—turning to the man at the helm—"oh, my friend, what do you think?"—"Think?—why, I thinks it's very loikely."

Thousands of Egyptians live in old tombs, eating, sleeping, wooing, loving, laughing, dancing, singing, doing all their deeds of daily life and household work among the mummies and sarcophagi.

9 A 12 8

AS TO THE FOOT.

Some Things About It that Are Said to Indicate Character.

It is surprising the little interest we take in other people's feet. Our own command the whole of our attention; and very worrying they are sometimes.

Have you ever noticed the shape of your feet? It may astonish you to know that one's feet are as much an index to one's character as one's face, or one's lines and wrinkles therein. This is the opinion of a foot surgeon whom P. W. has interviewed on the subject,

"Palmistry, physiognomy, and the like, are beside the mark compared with the value of the study of the feet in the formation of a man's character," said he. "There are three classes of the human foot—Aryan, Scandinavian, and the Anglo-Saxon. The first two are pure; the third is the blend of the former. There is also a nondescript type.

"The Celtic or Aryan foot was the foot of the old Phoenicians, and is the highest type of the human foot. It has many characteristics which stand out from all other feet.

"You may know it by the big toe being shorter than the next one to it, the big toe joint being large and long, the arch being short and high-pitched, and the heel-bone being irregular in form. The man with the Celtic foot will perform what he says; he will be strong, healthy, moral. It is the foot of the soldier, of the conqueror, and the trustworthy man.

"In the Scandinavian foot the big toe stands far away from all the others. The arch is flatter and longer than the Aryan; the heel is very symmetrical in relation to the general outline; the toes are longer; the tread is narrower. It is the more elegant of the two, but the Celtic is the stronger development. The man with such a foot as this will be no less sincere than the Aryan-footed man, but he will be slower in coming to a decision, and will perform his duty or a promise usually with less grace. For swimming it excels the Celtic; but the latter is all for long distance walking, mountain climbing, rapid and quick movement.

"The Anglo-Saxon may be termed the general all-round foot. We pass into degeneration from this, the foot that fills our prisons, hospitals, workhouses, and supplies us with the footpad.

"Even the prospects of marriage may be gleaned from comparison of the feet.

"The Anglo-Saxon foot is that of the business men. The big toe and the one next to it are brought on a line. The arch is not so accurate as the Aryan, but an improvement on the Scandinavian. The displacement across the tread is greater than the Scandinavian, but not equal to the Aryan."

How the Sultan's Wives Bathe.

The secret of the Sultan's harem is one which has been kept inviolate for a long time. The arcana, or hidden she has revealed the process which goes on within the bathroom, which she says is the only recreation in which the wives of the Sultan are able to indulge.

The first room is the place in which the ladies take off their garments, and it is presided over by a woman who is a sort of overseer and chaperon, as well as a caretaker, for every one of the ladies, as she takes them off, hands her the jewels which she has been wearing. Her greeting to all and each as they enter is the Turkish equivalent of "I hope you will come back pleased."

All along the side of the walls are low couches, while in the middle of the room is a clock, and near it an open stove which is called a "mangal." This stove not only keeps the apartment warmed to the proper temperature, but it also serves the second office of perfuming the room.

The bath itself is of white marble, and contains perfumed water in which the women plunge and play like the children at any of our own seaside places. After the splashing about period they go through a course of treatment with ordinary soap, and then comes a course of massage whose refreshing and revivifying powers are known to all.

After the bath, a cup of coffee is served from a huge bronze pot, which is kept on the top of the mangal in the disrobing room. In this room, too, there are cradles consisting of a pillow suspended by means of a rope at each end. On these pillows, tied by means of silken scarves, are the children of the bathers, and they sleep or crow away the time which is enjoyed by their mothers in the only recreation which is permitted to them, and here the women play with their offspring in exactly the same way as do the mothers in a less exalted, but probably much happier, station in our own land.

A Singular Find.

A very singular find is recorded in a London magazine. Some ivory cutters, while at work upon an elephant's tusk, discovered the head of an assegai or African spear embedded in it. This tusk was being cut up for knife handles. It is surmised that the spear was thrown at a young elephant, and that the head broke off and lodged in the hollow part of one of its tusks. Then, as the tusk grew, the spearhead was pushed further and further towards the tip, and at length the ivory grew round the steel blade itself.

Doing Good.

She who does good to another, does also good to herself; not only in the consequence, but in the very act of doing it; for the consciousness of well-doing is an ample reward.

Sixty thousand elephants are annually slaughtered in Africa for the sake of their ivory.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"A handful of dirt may be a houseful of shame." Keep your house clean with

SAPOLIO

STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

STRAY PARAGRAPHS.

Catch the flag stealers.

Accommodation trains never go out of their way.

Silk hats are conceded to be the heighth of fashion.

The water has been turned on the Market Street fountain.

A "pony" has been known to be the forerunner of a nightmare.

A sudden sting on the foot often forces one to acknowledge the corn.

It begins to look as though explorer Andree and his party has been sent up for life.

Politics are not very lively in Columbia County at the present time. Things may take a turn later.

It is said that a canvass of the town would reveal the fact that there are several Spanish sympathizers in our midst.

In a Bad Condition.

"My blood was in a very bad condition and I had boils, pimples and carbuncles. My stomach was out of order and I had no appetite. My food did not agree with me. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my blood was purified and I was completely cured." P. D. WHITEHEAD, Mahanoy City, Pa.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

Reduced Rates to Scranton via Pennsylvania Railroad, account German Catholic Parade.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that, for the parade of the German Catholic State Convention at Scranton, Pa., Wednesday, May 25, it will sell excursion tickets from points on its line within a radius of one hundred miles to Scranton and return at rate of *single fare for round trip*. Tickets will be sold May 24 and 25, good to return until May 26, inclusive. 2t.

If you want lithographed bonds, certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

Picking Out a Husband.

A contemporary gives the following advice to its fair readers: "For a man's birth, look to his linen and finger nails, and observe the inflections of his voice. For his tastes, study the color of his ties, the pattern and hang of his trousers, his friends and his rings—if any. For his propensities, walk round and look carefully at the back of his head. A symmetrical cerebellum, with well-trimmed hair, is an indication of self-control and energy. If you want a successful man, see that he has a neat foot; he will move quicker, get over obstacles faster, than a man who falls over his own toes and trips up other folks with 'em, too. For his breeding, talk sentiment to him when he is starving and ask him to carry a bandbox down the public street when you've just had a row. To test his temper, tell him his nose is a little on one side and you don't like the way his hair grows. There are other ways which will suggest themselves naturally to a bright woman.

An Opportunity You Now Have of testing the curative effects of Ely's Cream Balm, the most positive Cure for Catarrh known. Ask your druggist for a 10 cent trial size or send 10 cents, we will mail it. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

This Catches the Girls.

A set of swindlers are sending out circulars promising in order to introduce their goods to send to any address, postage prepaid, ten yards of red, brown or green silk for $1. The eager victims, who are many, receive ten yards of thread cut from the spool. A young lady not far from here sent nice big hard earned dollar recently and got in return ten yards of baby ribbon worth about one cent per yard. It is quite likely she will catch on to the next just as readily.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg. The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .20
Eggs per dozen	.12
Lard per lb	.07
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1.00
Oats " "	35
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	5.75
Hay per ton	9 to $10
Potatoes per bushel	1.00
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.35
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.50
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	1.00
Chop "	.90
Middlings "	1.00
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.11
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN SQ.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

Weak Backs Strengthened BY Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

IT TOUCHES THE SPOT

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

5-13-4t.d.

SHOPPING MADE EASY.

Orders received for all kinds of merchandise. Samples sent. No commission charged. Best of references. Circulars sent on application.

MISS E. B. EATON, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SPANISH ELUSIVE.

EVIDENTLY WAITING FOR AN OPENING TO CUBA.

The Spanish Squadron Has Long Eluded Our Warships, but it is Generally Conceded the Time of Battle is Rapidly Approaching.

Washington, May 18.—So far as open speech is an indication the war administration believes the enemy is about to cross the Caribbean sea to some Cuban port, presumably a southern port, Cienfuegos or Santiago, and they declare that Admiral Sampson, passing south by the windward passage, between Cuba and Hayti, will head off the Spanish fleet and give them battle before they can reach port. But it is a matter of common knowledge that if Admiral Sampson should intercept the Spanish cruisers off Santiago, they could turn tail and in a chase to Cienfuegos beat Sampson's slower vessels easily.

For that matter, having located the American pursuers and got them in the rear, Admiral Cervera might make a dash, for one of the Gulf cities, and by reason of the superior fleetness of his cruisers reach that city and do incalculable damage before his pursuers could catch up.

This is the situation which is puzzling the naval strategists at Washington today.

Commodore Schley is within easy access of Havana or the Yucatan channel between Florida and Cuba, while Sampson guards the approach from the east, leaving Commodore Watson and his fleet of gunboats, monitors, torpedo boats and lesser cruisers to maintain the blockade of Havana, Matanzas and other North Cuban towns, and if the enemy starts to walk into the net spread by Washington there will be a fight with little doubt as to the result. But the possibility of catching the Cape Verde fleet is not considered very promising by experienced naval strategists.

Spain's fleet can sail one-third faster than ours so once give it a start we can never catch it.

The Second Fleet a Myth.

After a deal of hard hustling in which cable despatches were exchanged between the war administration at Washington and its agents in a score of remote places all over the world it has been found that the stories about the appearance of Admiral Villamil off Martinique with a fleeet comprising the Spanish cruisers Cisneros Cataluna, Princessa de Asturias and several smaller boats, were false.

The three fighting ships named are all at Cadiz, and each is receiving some needed repairs. Admiral Villamil is subordinate to Admiral Cervera of the Cape Verd fleet. He is in charge of work similar to that of Commodore Howell's mosquito fleet and when the fleet left Spain was in command of that portion of it comprising the destroyers, auxiliaries, scouts and the like. All of his command except the three destroyers, returned to the Canaries the day the fighting ships sailed for America.

Anxious for a Meeting.

The ships of the American blockading fleet are keeping a vigilant watch for the appearance of the Spanish fleet and will not be taken by surprise should the Spanish men-of-war round Cape San Antonio, the western point of Cuba, and swoop down upon Havana. All our ships have been warned by Commodore Watson of the possibility of such a move, and sailors are kept constantly in the tops, where they can sweep the horizon for thirty miles, looking out for the first sign of a hostile ship.

All the naval officers on the blockade station are anxious for a meeting with the Spaniards, and when informed that the latest reports placed them off the coast of Venezuela they jubilantly declared that the enemy would be hemmed in between the Windward islands and the Yucatan channel, to be destroyed. The only fear expressed was for the safety of our ships blockading Cienfuegos. It is not doubted, however, that precautions have been take into safeguard our ships now on the southern coast of Cuba. The torpedo boats and fast yachts of the auxiliary fleet keep the blockading ships in constant communication with Key West, whence the movements of vessels are being directed.

Spain's Reserve Fleet.

Washington, May 18.—Dispatches from London say that the Spanish reserve fleet left Cadiz last Friday for the Canary islands. This is said to be a move in a bold plan of attack on our New England coast.

The fleet includes the first class battleship Pelayo, the formidable armored cruisers Carlos V, Cardinal Cisneros, Princessa de Asturias and the Catalina.

Another story is that the fleet has gone to the Canaries in preparation for the expedition to Manila by way of the Suez canal.

Washington authorities laugh at the suggestion that the fleet is coming this way. They say she is needed at home.

NEW YORK MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT—The market has a fairly strong one.

CORN—Wet weather news is partly responsible for a strong movement in corn, being supplemented by the advance in wheat and a decrease of 2,533,000 bush in the visible supply.

BUTTER—With pretty liberal receipts the market is quite heavily supplied and has taken a sharp decline.

EGGS—The market is not active, and while receipts are somewhat light the tone of usual qualities is no more than steady.

POTATOES—Old potatoes are in moderate supply and held steadily at late prices.

Flour, winter straight, in bbls	$3.25@3.50
" spring patents	3.90@4.35
Corn meal, fine yellow	.90
Feed, middling bulk	90@1.00
Wheat, No. 2 red	1,54½
Corn No. 2	.43
Oats, white, No. 2	.38
Rye	.68@.69
Barley	.51
Beans, marrow	1.70@1.75
" red kidney	2.15@2.10
Pork, alive, per 100	4.85@4.50
Beef, " "	4.40@5.00
Calves " poor to good	4.00@4.65
Sheep " "	3.50@4.35
Tallow country	03½@.04
Lard	.04½@.04⅞
Butter, creamery, extra	.15
" N. Y. State	.15
" " " ½ firkins	14½
Eggs, N.Y. State and Penn	10½@.11
" Jersey	.12
Cheese	.07¾
Apples, Red Varieties	3.00@5.00
" Russett	3.00@3.50
Poultry, dressed	10
Hay prime in bales, per 100 lbs	77½@80
Potatoes in sacks, State	2.75@3.00

WAR FAILS TO CAUSE THE EXPECTED PANIC.

Iron and Steel Steady With Much Higher Prices Recorded For Wheat.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Hostilities have lasted long enough to kill many predictions, if but few Americans. The European notion that the United States would begin by having a bad half hour, the theorists' notion that "everybody knows a great panic must follow the outbreak of war," the commercial buyers' notion that everybody would be ready to sell everything cheap if war came, the notion that it would pay to hoard money until the emergency had passed, have all been made laughable already.

The only panic was when money lenders were wondering what deadly impossibilities the unknown might have in store for them. The only hindrance of industry has been due to waiting of buyers who looked for lower prices.

Nothing disheartening can be seen in the industrial situation except the closing of some cotton mills owing to over production, and the fall of print cloths to 1.87 cents.

The general expectation of expanding demand holds prices steady for all finished products of iron and steel, and with considerable sales of Bessemer pig it is ten cents higher at Pittsburg, with other quotations there and at Chicago and Philadelphia practically unchanged. Government orders are heavy, and yet cover but little of the consumption, though they go far to cause the over-crowding of ship yards and plate mills, but higher prices for wheat have brought enormous demand for agricultural implements, and also for locomotives and cars, while very many buildings in western towns and orders for many railroad and other bridges, for canal improvements at Chicago, and for 25,000 tons steel rails at the east, make up a heavy volume.

Failures for the week have been 246 in the United States against 264 last year, and twenty-four in Canada against thirty-one last year.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best. 1m

Dog Hunting Out of Season.

There is considerable doubt as to the law regarding the chasing of rabbits out of season by dogs. It is the practice of many owners of rabbit hounds to allow them to run at large the year round and to chase rabbits at will, thereby, no doubt, causing the death of many young rabbits, which are caught and eaten by the dogs. There is no law preventing their running at large, but their owners are responsible for them, and if a rabbit hound, or any other dog, is caught killing rabbits his owner is amenable to the law just the same as though he himself shot the rabbit out of season. The same interpretation of the law applies to bird dogs. The only remedy is to watch the dogs and when you catch one killing a rabbit, soak his owner to the full extent of the law.

The "crack" regiment of the New York State National Guards, is, or was, the Seventh, of New York City. Their armory cost a million dollars; their uniforms are of beautiful soft gray cloth with black trimmings, they are the very pink of aristocracy, representatives of the old Knickerbocker families who have been wealthy for 250 years, boys whose great great grand fathers great uncles made fortunes buying skunk skins from the Indians. They are the pets of the ladies, and when a President is inaugurated it is worth a trip of 500 miles to see them march down Pennsylvania avenue. In their ranks are men of great talent, and poets of no mean ability.

When the call for volunteers to fight for Cuba came the Seventh Regiment to a man voted to—stay at home. However, they will be at the next inauguration in new uniforms and will march beautifully and at the ball in the evening the officers will waltz just too sweet for anything. Pennsylvania has not a regiment that can make as fine an appearance as the Seventh, but they are all in line to fight for the flag.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1898.

When it comes to fighting we can whip the Spaniards just as fast as we can get at them, but when there is a chance for trickery Spain can give this government seven points in a game of ten and win out every time. This was proven again by the wild goose chase upon which Admiral Sampson and the strongest vessels of his fleet have been for more than a week—hunting for the Cape Verde Spanish fleet, which instead of being headed for Porto Rico has turned up on the coast of Spain, 3000 miles away. Now, when everybody is disgusted and disappointed, some officials have the nerve to say that they never believed the Spanish fleet was coming this way at all.

This Spanish fleet has been the bugaboo given by the administration as an excuse for the delay in invading Cuba. As soon as it was known that it was on the other side of the Atlantic it was announced that the invasion was to begin at once, Gen. Miles, who was to command, engaged a Pullman berth on a train for Florida and hotel quarters for himself at Tampa. Then, presto change! the engaged Pullman berth was not used, and Gen. Miles postponed his trip from Washington. Still the public is assured that there has been no doubt or hesitation on the part of the administration; that Mr. McKinley is not waiting to give Spain a chance to sue for peace, and that the invasion of Cuba will be an accomplished fact in the next few days. The men will be in Florida ready to do the invading, as they are being rushed there as fast as steam can carry them, and there will certainly be no good reason for further postponement. It is the opinion of such men as Fitz Lee, who know what they are talking about, that the campaign in Cuba need not last longer than thirty days, if as many as 50,000 men are sent over.

There has been no room to find any fault with the promptness of the administration in sending Admiral Dewey—the rank of Rear Admiral was formally conferred upon him by the President and Senate this week—reinforcements to aid him in holding and governing the Philippine Islands. The Cruiser Charleston has already started for Manila from San Francisco, and other ships are being prepared to start. It will take the Charleston about three weeks to make the trip.

There is no truth in the charges so persistently being made in republican papers that democratic Senators are responsible for the delay on the war revenue bill passed by the House. The fact is the bill as passed by the House was a very crude and imperfect measure, and the Senate committee on Finance has been trying to whip it into a more satisfactory shape by amending it. More amendments have so far been offered by republican Senators than by democrats. The democrats are too anxious to see this war fought to a speedy and successful close to refuse to do their part towards furnishing the government all the money it needs, but there is money enough on hand for all present needs and they do not intend being stampeded into supporting obnoxious methods of raising money just because the bill is labeled "war measure."

Major General Joseph Wheeler ("Fighting Joe Wheeler") was the first one of the new major generals to take the field. He bade his many friends in Congress goodbye and left for Chattanooga, where he will take his command. He took no steps concerning his seat in the House, and will probably take none until it becomes apparent whether the war is to be a matter of weeks or months. Many lawyers contend that the acceptance of a commission by any Federal official vacates the other place. There seems to be a doubt about it. At the request of Senator Sewell, who as major general has been ordered to command the camp of instruction this week established on the Virginia side of the Potomac, several miles from Washington. Attorney General Griggs will give an official opinion on the subject. Major Generals Fitz Lee and James H. Wilson have been ordered to report at Chattanooga for active service.

The concurrent resolution offered by Representative Dockery, of Mo., providing for a recess of Congress from June 6, until July 19, which is now in the hands of the Ways and Means committee, was not the result of a party conference, but merely Mr. Dockery's idea of what would be the proper thing to do. Czar Reed hopes to have Congress adjourned before the first named date. As a rule democrats think it would be unwise to adjourn while the war is in progress. While there is no disposition among them to have Congress interfere with the conduct of the war, they think that Congress ought to have some say about the terms of peace, and if it isn't in session it cannot.

With only 11 negative votes the House passed the bill providing for a constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by the people.

Liver Ills

Like billousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly.
Best after dinner pills.
25 cents. All druggists.
Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

What the Boys Will Eat.

When Militiamen Become Real Soldiers They Will Have the Army Rations.

The question of what they are going to eat is disturbing the minds of the militia. It is generally supposed that the annual encampment is a week for regular army life, and while this is true of the drills, guard mount, police duty, and many other features, it is not altogether true of the daily bill of fare, for this is augmented by many delicacies which are purchased from the private purses of the some-time soldier.

The government ration is the allowance of one person for the day, and consists of the meats, the bread, the vegetable, the coffee and sugar, the seasoning, and the soap and candle components. When troops travel otherwise than by marching, or when for short periods they are separated from cooking facilities and do not carry cooked rations, soft or hard bread, canned beef and canned baked beans, together with coffee and sugar, are issued, and after troops have subsisted upon this for four consecutive days they are allowed canned tomatoes at the rate of one pound per man per day.

The kinds and quantities of articles comprising the ration for troops where cooking is practicable and the quantities computed for one ration are as follows:

Fresh beef, 20 ounces, or an equal quantity of fresh mutton, when the cost does not exceed that of beef; or pork, 12 ounces; or bacon, 12 ounces; or salt beef, 22 ounces; or, when meat cannot be furnished, 14 ounces of dried fish, or 18 ounces of fresh or pickled fish.

Flour or soft bread, 18 ounces, or 16 ounces of hard bread, or 20 ounces of cornmeal. When troops are in the field and it is necessary for them to bake their own bread, 16-25 ounces of baking powder will be issued.

Vegetable components, beans or peas, 2, 2-5 ounces; or rice or hominy, 1, 3-5 ounces; potatoes, 16 ounces, or 12, 4-5 ounces of potatoes, and the balance to be made up of 3, 1-5 ounces of onions, making a total of 16 ounces. This can be changed another way by decreasing the allowance of potatoes to 11 1-5 ounces, supplementing it with 4 4-5 ounces of canned tomatoes or other fresh vegetables not canned, when they can be obtained in the vicinity of the camp or transported in wholesome condition from a distance.

The trooper gets 1, 3-5 ounces of green coffee or 17-25 ounces of roasted coffee. If he is fond of tea he may have 8-25 of an ounce instead. Sugar is allotted at the rate of 2 3-25 ounces per day, with 16-25 gills of molasses or can syrup as an alternative. Seasoning components consist of 8 2-5 gill of vinegar, 16-25 ounces of salt and 1-25 ounce of black pepper. Cleanliness and light are provided for by 16-25 ounces of soap for the former and 6-25 ounces of candles for the latter, when illuminating oil is not furnished by the quartermaster.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER.

For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only.

Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co.
255 East 7th St.
3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 00	5 50
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 21	6 13
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	.....	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 36	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 15	2 36	10 41	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	10 46	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 02	7 08
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	.....	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 13	.....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 10	3 24	11 21	7 35
Hunlock's	8 20	3 34	.....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 27	3 42	11 36	7 54
Avondale	8 32	3 47	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 43	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 50	4 05	11 52	8 12
Bennett	8 53	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 00	8 25
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 07	8 33
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 10	8 39
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	.....	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	.....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 30	9 07
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

STATIONS.	WEST. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	10 20	1 55	6 00
Bellevue	6 05	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 28	2 05	6 10
Lackawanna	6 18	10 35	2 13	6 17
Duryea	6 22	10 38	2 16	6 21
Pittston	6 28	10 42	2 20	6 25
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 45	2 23	6 28
West Pittston	6 36	10 48	2 27	6 31
Wyoming	6 40	10 53	2 32	6 36
Forty Fort	6 45	.....	.....	.....
Bennett	6 48	11 00	2 39	6 44
Kingston	6 54	11 04	2 45	6 58
Plymouth Junction	6 59	..	2 51	.....
Plymouth	7 03	11 12	2 58	7 03
Avondale	7 09	.....	3 03	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	11 23	3 09	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 30	3 10	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 40	3 34	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 50	3 35	7 47
Beach Haven	7 54	11 55	3 42	7 58
Berwick	8 00	12 00	3 49	8 05
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 55	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	12 10	3 59	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	12 15	4 04	8 15
Espy	8 21	12 21	4 11	8 23
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 27	4 17	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 32	4 23	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 36	4 29	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 49	4 42	8 58
Chulasky	.....	.....	4 49	.....
Cameron	9 15	12 58	4 58	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 10	5 08	9 25
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH.—ARRIVE.	B. & S. R. R.	—NORTH LEAVE
a m | a. m. | p m | p.m.	STATIONS.	a m | p m | p m | a m
7.10 | 11.45 | 6.30 | 2.15	Bloomsburg	8.31 | 2 40 | 6.45 | 6.10
7.08 | 11.40 | 6.26 | 2 0	" P. & P.	8.36 | 2.42 | 6.47 |
7.03 | 11.37 | 6.24 | 2.03	" Main st.	8.39 | 2.45 | 6.50 |
6.53 | 11.27 | 6.12 | 1 50	Paper Mill	8 48 | 2.54 | 7.01 | 6.37
6.50 | 11.23 | 6.09 | 1.45	Light St.	8.52 | 2.59 | 7.05 | 6.50
6.40 | 11.13 | 5.59 | 1.30	Orangeville	9 02 | 3.10 | 7.14 | 7.10
6 29 | 11.0 | 5.48 | 1.09	Forks	9.10 | 3.20 | 7.24 | 7.25
6.25 | 11.00 | 5.44 | 12.53	Zaner's	9.14 | 3.24 | 7.28 | 7.45
6.18 | 10.55 | 5.37 | 12.45	Stillwater	9.20 | 3.30 | 7.33 | 8.00
6 08 | 10.45 | 5.27 | 12.3	Benton	9.30 | 3.40 | 7.43 | 8.30
6.01 | 10 40 | 5 22 | 12.10	Edson's	9.34 | 3.44 | 7.47 | 8.40
6.00 | 0.38 | 5.20 | 12.0	Cole's Cr'k.	9.37 | 3.47 | 7.51 | 8.46
5.53 | 10.32 | 5.13 | 11.53	Laubach	9.47 | 3.57 | 8.01 | 9.00
5.43 | 0.23 | 5.03 | 11.43	Central	9.57 | 4.07 | 8.11 | 9.25
5.40 | 10.20 | 5.00 | 11.30	Ja n. City	10.00 | 4.10 | 8.15 | 9.35
a m | a m | p m | p m		a m | p m | p m | a m
LEAVE		ARRIVE

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Time Table in effect May 15, '98.

Scranton (D & H) lv		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Pittston " "		$ 6 45	$ 9 38	$ 4 41
		7 08	f10 00	6 06
Wilkesbarre...lv	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Plym'th Ferry "	$ 7 30	$10 15	$ 3 12	$ 6 00
Nanticoke..... "	f 7 38	10 20	f 3 21	f 6 08
Mocanaqua..... "	7 46	10 27	3 30	6 17
Wapwallopen. "	8 04	10 45	3 50	6 37
Nescopeck ....ar	8 13	10 55	3 58	6 47
	8 24	11 10	4 10	7 00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Fottsville.....lv	$ 6 00	$	$12 25	$
Hazleton ..... "	7 10	11 35	2 00	5 50
Tomhicken..... "	7 30	11 55	2 30	6 10
Fern Glen..... "	7 38	11 34	2 38	6 18
Rock Glen..... "	7 43	11 40	2 35	6 25
Nescopeck..... ar	8 07	.....	3 00	6 50
	*	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck.....lv	A. M.	$ 8 24	$11 10	$ 4 10
Creasy..... "	$ 8 24	8 33	Via	4 18
Espy Ferry..... "	8 33	f 8 42	Rock	f 4 25
E. Bloomsburg "	f 8 42	8 47	Glen	4 30
	8 47	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Catawissa..... ar	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
Catawissa.....lv	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
S. Danville..... "	9 14	12 38	4 55	7 47
Sunbury..... "	9 35	1 00	5 17	8 10
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury.....lv	$ 9 45	$ 1 10	$ 5 34	$ 9 35
Lewisburg ....ar	10 15	1 45	6 08	.....
Milton..... "	10 10	1 39	6 06	9 25
Williamsport.. "	11 00	2 30	6 53	10 40
Lock Haven.... "	11 50	3 40	7 57	.....
Renovo ..... "	A. M.	4 40	8 55	.....
Kane..... "	.....	9 00	.....	.....
	P. M.	P. M.		
Lock Haven...lv	$12 10	$3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte.....ar	1 05	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone..... "	2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg.... "	4 23	8 26	.....	.....
Clearfield..... "	5 06	9 09	.....	.....
Pittsburg ..... "	6 55	11 30	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury.....lv	$ 9 50	$ 1 55	$ 5 25	$ 8 20
Harrisburg....ar	11 30	$ 3 20	6 55	$10 10
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Philadelphia .ar	$ 3 00	$ 6 43	$10 30	$ 4 20
Baltimore..... "	3 10	6 00	$ 9 45	4 30
Washington "	4 10	$ 7 15	$10 55	7 40
	A. M.	P. M.		
Sunbury lv	$10 05	$ 2 25	.....	.....
	P. M.			
Lewistown Jc ar	12 05	$ 4 23	.....	.....
Pittsburg..... "	$ 6 55	$11 30	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....lv	$11 45	3 50	$ 7 30	$10 30
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg.....ar	$ 6 55	$11 30	$ 2 00	$ 5 30

$ Weekdays. Daily. f Flag station

	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M
Pittsburg.....lv	$ 8 10	$ 8 10	$ 3 20	$ 8 00
	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.
Harrisburg....ar	$ 3 30	$ 3 30	110 00	$ 3 10
		A. M.		A. M.
Pittsburg.....lv	.....	.....	.....	† 8 00
				P. M.
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	† 7 30	.....	† 3 05
Sunbury..... ar	.....	† 9 18	.....	† 5 00
	P. M.	A. M.		A. M
Washington....lv	10 40	.....	† 7 50	10 50
Baltimore..... "	11 50	$ 4 55	† 8 52	12 00
Philadelphia.. "	11 20	$ 4 30	$ 8 30	12 26
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg....lv	$ 3 35	$ 8 05	†11 40	† 3 55
Sunbury..... ar	$ 5 08	$ 9 46	1 10	† 5 29
	*		A. M.	A. M
Pittsburg.....lv	$ 1 00	.....	.....	$ 8 00
Clearfield..... "	4 09	.....	.....	9 31
Philipsburg.... "	4 56	.....	.....	10 12
Tyrone..... "	7 15	.....	† 8 10	12 30
Bellefonte..... "	8 31	.....	9 32	1 42
Lock Haven...ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 48
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Erie.....lv	$ 3 05	.....	.....	.....
Kane..... "	7 05	.....	† 6 27	.....
Renovo ..... "	10 25	† 6 40	10 30	.....
Lock Haven.... "	11 11	$ 7 35	11 25	† 3 06
	A. M.		P. M.	
Williamsport.. "	12 15	$ 8 30	†12 15	4 00
Milton..... "	1 13	9 18	1 13	4 52
Lewisburg..... "	.....	9 07	1 15	4 47
Sunbury..... ar	1 45	9 45	1 55	5 20
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury.....lv	† 6 10	$ 9 55	† 2 00	† 5 43
S. Danville..... "	6 38	10 17	2 21	6 07
Catawissa..... "	6 54	10 33	2 37	6 24
E. Bloomsburg "	Via	10 43	2 43	6 32
Espy Ferry..... "	Rock	f10 47	2 47	f 6 36
Creasy ..... "	Glen.	10 56	2 55	6 46
Nescopeck....ar	8 07	11 10	3 10	6 59
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck.....lv	.....	†11 10	14 15	† 7 05
Rock Glen..... ar	† 7 29	11 35	4 40	7 31
Fern Glen..... "	7 47	11 43	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken..... "	58	11 54	4 55	7 45
	P. M.			
Hazleton ..... "	8 20	12 18	5 15	8 05
Pottsville . "	11 30	2 08	6 25	....
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck..... lv	† 8 07	†11 10	† 3 10	† 6 59
Wapwallopen.ar	8 18	11 22	3 19	7 09
Mocanaqua..... "	8 28	11 32	3 30	7 21
Nanticoke ..... "	8 48	11 54	3 50	7 42
		P. M.		
Plym'th Ferry "	f 8 56	12 02	4 00	7 52
Wilkesbarre.... "	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	P. M.
Pittston (D & H) ar	† 9 41	†12 49	† 4 52	† 8 36
Scranton " "	10 10	1 16	5 20	9 05

† Weekdays. ‡ Daily. f Flag station.

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For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.45 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.20 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.30.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.45 a. m., 12.20, 3.30, 5.00 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.45 a. m., 12.20, 3 30, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.30, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.45 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.30, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.33 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.19 a. m.

Leave Reading 12 00 m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.36 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.20 a m, 4.30 p m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. 1.30 3 30, 6.08

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.56 a. m., 1.38, 3.40, 6.16.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9.00, a. m. 2 00, (3.00 Saturdays only), 4.00, 5.00 p. m. Accom. 8.00 a m., 5.15, 6.30 p. m.

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Leave Atlantic City, depot.: WEEK-DAYS—Express, 7.35, 9 00, a. m., 3.30, 5.30 p. m. Accom. 4.25, 8.15 a. m., 4.05 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 4.00, 5.30, 8.00 p. m. Accom.,

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.

CANDIDATES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
North Side, Second term.
WILLIAM CHRISMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 26TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
E. R. IKELER,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR CONGRESS,
ANDREW L. FRITZ,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
W. H. RHAWN
of Catawissa.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
(South Side)
WILLIAM T. CREASY,
Catawissa Township.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF 26TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
R. R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Under the new rules of the Democratic party of this county, the county convention will be held on the second Tuesday of June, which will be the 14th, and the primary election will be held on Saturday, the 11th. The convention will be composed of the judges of the primary election of each district It will be called to order by the chairman of the county committee, and a chairman and clerks or tellers shall be selected. A return statement made up by the County chairman, shall be compared with the returns from each district, and the candidate for each office who shall have received the highest vote shall be declared the nominee. In case of a tie it shall be decided by lot. Where two persons are to be nominated for the same office, the two candidates receiving the highest votes for that office shall be nominated.

This is the manner in which the Democratic candidates will be nominated this year.

As things stand, and it is now too late to make any change, A. L. Fritz is the only candidate for Congress in this county; W. H. Rhawn is the only candidate for State Senator, and it may be assumed that these gentlemen will be the choice of this county for those offices.

For Representative from the south side W. T. Creasy has no opposition, and will undoubtedly be nominated.

On the north side William Chrisman is seeking the nomination for a second term, and under the rule that has prevailed for many years he is entitled to it. A. P. Young of Millville has announced his name for the same office.

There has been but little interest manifested in politics up to this time, owing to the greater excitement of the war with Spain, and whatever energy has been expended has been in the canvass for the President Judgeship. For this important office Hon. E. R. Ikeler is a candidate for renomination, and Robert R. Little Esq. is contesting with him for the honor. It is evident that one of these gentlemen will be the Judge of this district for the next ten years. Which one, we cannot tell. Mr. Little is a lawyer of ability, and if nominated and elected would probably make a good Judge. Judge Ikeler's qualifications are well known to all the people of this county, and it is for the Democratic voters to say at the polls on June 11th whether he shall be continued in office, or whether there shall be a change. If he has not administered justice with an even hand, or has not shown ability as a Judge, or has not looked after the public welfare, he ought to be defeated, provided the public is satisfied that its interests will be better subserved by the election of Mr. Little. But Judge Ikeler ought not to be condemned unheard, on accusations brought against him by those who are well-known to be actuated by personal spite, and who after having aided largely in placing him upon the bench ten years ago, now seek to punish him with defeat, because they could not use him as their willing tool.

Our interest in this fight is only that of every other citizen. We want to see the court kept out of the mire of politics, and we want to see the laws administered with even handed justice, and we hope that this will be done by the successful candidate, which ever it may be. It will be our pleasure to support cordially either candidate which the majority of the Democratic party shall select.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Very Little Interest Shown.—Resolutions Adopted Endorsing the Administration.

The Republican County Convention for the purpose of electing two delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg next month convened in the lower court room Monday afternoon at two o'clock. There was little or no interest manifested, which was probably due to the fact that the anti-Quay people offered no opposition. They simply stood off and looked on and as a result the followers of the senior senator had everything their own way.

The meeting was called to order by County Chairman H. A. McKillip, who asked for the nomination of a President of the Convention.

C. E. Geyer was chosen without any opposition. On taking the chair Mr. Geyer thanked the Republicans for the honor conferred upon him. He said the Republican party of Columbia County had reason to be proud, of the work it had accomplished in the past, the most notable of which was the election of Hon. J. U. Kurtz to the Associate Judgeship. His remarks were loudly cheered.

C. S. W. Fox and J. E. Edson were chosen Secretaries and A. W. Duy reading clerk.

The roll was then called and the following delegates answered to their names:

Beaver,—C. B. Noetling.
Benton Boro.—F. S. Smith, I. E. Patterson.
Benton Twp.—I. K. Laubach, J. E. Edson.
Berwick N. W.—W. F. Wright, R. S. Bowman.
Berwick S. E.—C. D. Eaton, J. R. McAnall.
Berwick N. E.—H. F. Traugh, John T. Smethers.
Berwick S. W.—J. H. Catterall, Abner Rush.
Bloom 1.—(W. O. Holmes, Sub.), W. U. Jury, A. B. Grotz
Bloom 2.—Thos. Webb, S. B. Arment, Chas. Coffman, A. W. Duy.
Bloom 3.—Isaiah Hagenbuch, Joseph L. Townsend, John Cadman, (W. E. Deatrick, Sub.), W. D. Beckley.
Bloom 4.—Joseph Sharpless, H. P. Chamberlin, (Chas. S. Thomas, Sub).
Briarcreek—W. W. Furman, H. S. Heck.
Catawissa Twp.—W. H. Roberts, William Witmer.
Catawissa Boro.—C. E. Geyer, F. R. Dent, J. R. Deimer, Ad. Truckenmiller, A. J. Gnie.
Centralia 1.—William Griffith, Jos. H. Dawes.
Centralia 2.—Thomas Ruch, Geo. W. Davis.
Centre—Chas. W. E. Bower, John C. Cryder.
Cleveland———
Conyngham E. N.—Thos. McGinley, John Judge.
Conyngham W. N.—James Kostenbauder, Sylvester Hoffman.
Conyngham W.—A. Barr, Edwin Jaspar.
Conyngham S. W.———
Conyngham S. E.—Wm. Dunlavy, Jas. Conner.
Fishingcreek E.—S. J. Pealer, P. J. Weaver.
Fishingcreek W.—James F. Trump, Wm. Pursel.
Franklin—Jerre Kostenbauder, Thos. M. Mensch.
Greenwood E.—J. W. Mather, J. M. Johnson.
Greenwood W.—P. K. Patterson, N. O. Parker.
Hemlock—John S. Neyhart, Willis Beagle.
Jackson—Z. A. Butt, E. J. Sones.
Locust—C. S. W. Fox, Dr. J. C. Wintersteen.
Madison—Harvey Lowe.
Main———
Mifflin—R. W. Smith, C. W. Bowman.
Millville—W. W. Heacock, J. C. Eaves.
Montour—M. W. Monroe, E. A. Mears.
Mt. Pleasant—J. J. Crawford, H. W. Mellick.
Orange—C. M. Brook, Hervey Seesholtz.
Pine N.———
Pine S.—Jos. F. Lemon, J. S. Webb.
Roaringcreek—I. W. Cherington, A. W. Leiby.
Scott E.—R. J. Griffith, W. A. Snyder.
Scott W.—J. E. Zeigler, M. L. Keller.
Sugarloaf N.—Edw. Steven.
Sugarloaf S.—Rowland E. Hess, Geo. Sutlief.

There was no opposition and J. C. Brown and W. H. Woodin were elected delegates to the State Convention by acclamation.

Frederick H. Eaton and Jennings U. Kurtz of Berwick and H. A. M'Killip and A. W. Duy of Bloomsburg were named as conferees to the ensuing conference of the 17th Congressional District

W. M. Monroe of Rupert, T. E. Snyder of Wilburton and I. Hagenbuch of Bloomsburg were named as conferees to the ensuing conference of the 24th Senatorial District.

William D. Beckley offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved: That the Chairman of the convention be and is hereby authorized to appoint conferees to meet with similar conferees from Montour county for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President Judge of this Judicial district.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. Catterall were adopted:

We the Republicans of Columbia County in convention this day assembled, express our high appreciation of the noble and patriotic character exhibited by President McKinley in striving to relieve the sufferings, and enforce the rights of the victims of Spanish cruelty and hate, in the Island of Cuba, by the exercise of peaceful methods; and having failed in this, a resort to arms having become necessary in order to vindicate our national honor, we pledge him our earnest support in a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion

We congratulate the American Navy for having, under the command of Admiral Dewey won a most remarkable and glorious victory over the Spanish Navy in the bay of Manila, which we hope may be only a precursor of still greater triumphs on sea and land.

It is a cause for gratification also to know that our state at this particular time, is ably represented in the United States Senate by Hons. M. S. Quay, and Boise Penrose, who are earnest and loyal in their support of the administration, and in hearty accord with the sentiment of the country.

We hereby congratulate Gov. Daniel H. Hastings, for his prompt response to the President's appeal for volunteers. and his remarkable success in having Pennsylvania's full quota already mustered in into the U. S. service.

The business being completed, on motion of H. A. M'Killip the convention adjourned.

McKinley says this is a war for humanity but a continuation of the blockade of Cuban ports will result in the starving to death of more women and children than any other policy he can pursue. It is out of the question to starve the Spanish out by keeping up the blockade. They knew what was coming and prepared for it. They are not suffering in the least. Why not take Porto Rico and force them to fight. It is the only way to end the awful state of affairs in Cuba. If it is the intention to liberate the Island from Spanish misrule, why not do it, instead of chasing a few boats all over the sea.

The Democratic Candidates.

Under the new rules the registration of candidates closed on last Thursday, May 12th, and the following candidates are in the field:

Congress—A. L. Fritz, of Bloomsburg.

Senator—Wm. H. Rhawn, Catawissa.

Representative—South Side, Wm. T. Creasy, Catawissa twp.; North Side, Wm. Chrisman, Bloomsburg, A. P. Young, of Greenwood.

President Judge—E. R. Ikeler and Robert R. Little, of Bloomsburg.

County Surveyor—Boyd Trescott Millville; H. H. Hulme, Benton.

Uncle Sam Says: This is **America's Greatest Medicine.** It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

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Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

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Swell Spring Overcoats, new shades, lap seams, well lined, from **$7.00**

Handsome Suits for Children, vestee styles, from **$1.65**

Men's nobby spring all wool Suits from **$5.00**

Remember our goods are ALL NEW, no old stock. Call and be surprised at what you can buy for little money at

Townsend's Star Clothing House.

To Democratic Voters.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—Several notices have appeared in the city papers, some of which were copied in a few of our county papers, stating that I had been at a meeting at Danville with Senator Cochran and others, and that I had withdrawn as a candidate for the nomination of Member to the Lower House and would be a candidate for State Senate..

The above statement is untrue and unauthorized.

WM. T. CREASY.

In time of war Uncle Sam pays his soldiers as follows: Major general, $7,500; brigadier generals, $5,500; colonels, $3,500; lieutenant colonels, $3,000; majors, $2,500; captains (mounted) $2,000; captains (unmounted), $1,800; adjutants, $1,800; first regimental quartermasters, $1,800; first lieutenants (mounted) $1,600; first lieutenants (unmounted), $1,500; second lieutenants (mounted), $1,500; second lieutenants (unmounted) $1,400; chaplains, $1,500; sergeant majors of cavalry, infantry and artillery, $23; quartermaster sergeants, $23; chief trumpeters, $22; principal musicians, $22; first sergeants of cavalry, infantry and artillery, $22; duty sergeants, $17; corporals, $15; privates and musicians, $13 to $18.50; hospital stewards, first-class, $20.

We have received the latest sample book of society address cards and are prepared to supply cards with beautiful designs and in great variety to Masons of all degrees, Odd Fellows Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior O. U. A. M. G. A. R., Union Veteran League, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A. Also cards for Firemen, Christian Endeavors and many other organizations. Call and see samples. tf.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 25 and 50c. TRIAL SIZE FREE. At all druggists.

Quick Communication Facilitates Business.

Use the LOCAL TELEPHONE and Communicate.

Direct with persons in Berwick, Catawissa, Danville, Riverside, Rupert, Willow Grove, Almedia, Lightstreet, Lime Ridge, Mifflinville, Millville, Rohrsburg, Nescopeck, Orangeville, Stillwater and Benton. Also long distance lines to nearly all the towns in the different States. Rates reasonable. Local exchange over Postoffice.

CENTRAL PENNA. TELEPHONE & SUPPLY CO.,

JOHN KENYON, Manager.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Mericle, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of said estate, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday, June 16, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said estate. W. H. SNYDER, Auditor.
5-19-4t.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

Price and Quality

- - - Win Merchants' Battles.

No advance in prices. No neglect in quality.

We are prepared as usual to fight the Merchant's Battle. Our success in the past has been due to right qualities at right prices, and will be so to the end.

Striking at the Dress Goods. 50c. goods for 25c.

Worth 42c—36 in. dress goods only **28c.**
Worth 75c—42 in. silk mixed suitings, only **55c.**
Worth 85c—42 in. dress goods only **58c.**
Worth 75c—50 in. black serge only **50c.**
Worth $1.00—45 in. black mohair only **80c.**
Worth 75c—38 in. black suitings only **56c.**

Ladies' Dress Skirts,

Ready to wear, in Black and colors, made as nice as any dress maker can make them. Perfect in fit.

Price $1.25 to $7.00.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

White Pique Waists, $1.00.
White Lawn Waists, trimmed with fine emb., $1.40.
Grass Linen Waists, trimmed with emb. to match, $2.25.
Madras Shirt Waists, $1.00.
Imported Gingham Waists, $1 to $2.

Ladies' Black Underskirts.

Ladies' Underskirts made of black Sateen and Moire Silk, with full ruffles,

Price 1.00, 1.40 and $2.75.

White Goods for Ladies' Dresses.

Sheer India Linen,
Prices, 9, 12, 14, 16, 22, 25c.

ORGANDIES,
Prices, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1.00.

French Nansook that can be laundried that it will be as nice as new.

45 in. wide, 50 and 60c yard.

Laces.

We have never shown such a complete stock of Laces as we have on our counters now. We have thousands of yards of laces in all widths and dainty patterns, with insertion to match, and the price can't help but to please anyone.

Dotting in plain and dotted, with edges and with out, in different widths.

F. P. PURSEL.

46 East Main Street. CORSER'S NEW SHOE STORE. BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

LOOK IT OVER

See if you don't need a new pair of Shoes for dress or for work, and then come here and examine goods and prices. Men's solid, serviceable working and plow shoes at $1.00 and $1.25.

Dress shoes, wide and narrow toes, $1.10, $1.25, $1.75. These shoes for the quality and price is a saving to you of from 25c. to 50c. on each pair.

We invite the women and girls that wear sizes 13, 1, 2 or 3 to look at our job lot of shoes at 79c. Were sold at $2 and $3. See them in front of store.

CORSER'S

Schuyler's old hardware stand. **BLOOMSBURG.**

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

OUR OFFERS FOR 1898.

We are able to offer our subscribers some special inducements for advance payments for 1898.

THE COLUMBIAN, and *New York World*, three times a week, $1.65.

COLUMBIAN and *Philadelphia Weekly Times* 1 45.

COLUMBIAN and *Demorest's Magazine*, 1.75.

COLUMBIAN and *Farm News*, 1.00

Subscribe now, and get the benefit of these reduced rates. tf.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

DeForrest Hummer spent Tuesday in Wilkes-Barre.

Miss Katherine Richard went to Wilkes-Barre on Tuesday to visit friends.

Miss Margaret Laubach spent Sunday with friends at Millville.

A. H. Bloom has been elected Treasurer of St. Paul's Church.

Miss Alice Barton has returned to her home at Espy after having spent the winter with her sister at Evansville, Indiana.

John Gilbert and wife of Philadelphia arrived in Bloomsburg on Saturday. Mrs. Gilbert will remain for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Dr. D. W. Conner of Wilkes-Barre, has been visiting her parents Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Rutter on Market Street the past week.

Chas. P. Elwell who has been home for the past two weeks returned to the Conservatory of Music at Boston on Wednesday.

W. W. Hirlinger, is taking a course in fine watch work under J. E Roys. He has been conducting a small jewelry store at Huntingdon Mills, Luz. Co.

Dr. Joseph Reifsnyder, assistant surgeon of the 12th Regiment, spent last Thursday in town to say goodbye to his relatives. The regiment has been ordered to Tampa.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Mrs. Noah Mauser, died at her home in Mifflinburg, Union county, last Wednesday, aged 61 years. Deceased was a sister of Henry Ohl of this town.

Columbia County's share of the State appropriation for public schools this year will be $43,026.34. This is an increase over last year of $422.126.

T. H. Edgar of Stillwater has the contract to build a new house for Elias Utt on Third Street above Iron. The old building is being torn down.

The United States battle ship Oregon under the command of Captain Clark is coming home over her usual course, regardless of the threats made by the Dons to capture her. Meeting the Spanish fleet doesn't seem to worry Uncle Sam's Jack Tars.

Telephone No 1034

Moth Balls, . . .

The BEST and CHEAPEST MOTH DESTROYER Known,

10c. a lb., 3 lbs. for 25 cents.

Moth Flake,

For under Carpets, SAME PRICE

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G., Opposite P. O. Pharmacist

Earl McHenry, son of W. M. McHenry is seriously ill.

A severe thunder storm passed over this town Monday afternoon.

The State meeting of the Odd Fellows is going on at Wilkesbarre this week.

Revs. M. E. McLinn of the Lutheran Church and G. H. Hemingway of the Presbyterian Church exchanged pulpits Sunday evening.

Men and medicines are judged by what they do. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla give it a good name everywhere.

The new bridge over the Susquehanna River is about completed. The first team passed over it on Monday.

A new metal ceiling is being placed in Hess Bros. Jewelry store. The work is in charge of W. O. Holmes.

The anti-Quay men took no part in the Republican convention on Monday. Had there been any offices to be passed around, things might have been different.

Rev. G. H. Hemingway started Wednesday morning to attend the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in session at Wynona Park, near Chicago.

S. E. Reynolds is moving his house from the front to the back part of his lot on Fifth Street. He intends erecting a more commodious dwelling on the site of the old building.

White & Hadler, who have been running a feather renovator in the Sloan building on Market Street for the past two months have moved their machine to Berwick.

Bloomsburg's base ball aggregation went down before our neighbors up the river Saturday by the time of 5 to 3. Berwick was greatly strengthened by out of town players.

Owing to the war tax the price of beer has gone up $1 on a barrel. It has been intimated that by reason of the extra cost the bottom of the glass will be nearer the top than heretofore.

The Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg defeated the Normal School ball team Friday afternoon. Score 5 to 3. The Normals are not doing very well this season. This is their third strange defeat.

The man killed on the D. L. & W. Railroad on Friday night last was Harry Meade, and not Frank McHenry as was reported. Frank was greatly surprised on arriving home a few days ago to learn that he was supposed to be dead.

The plan proposed by a Chicago man, to ask every citizen of the United States to contribute one dollar toward building a battleship to be named after the Maine would no doubt meet with popular approval and receive a quick response.

The following letters are advertised May 17, 1898: Miss Etta Harman, Miss Lizzie Henry, Mr. George Kelly, Mr. W. Montgomery, Tomas Plesniarski, Miss Ella Wolf. Cards. Miss Bertha Hollister, Mrs. H. N. White. Will be sent to the dead letter office May 31, 1898.

O. B. MELLICK, P. M.

Mrs. Robley D. Evans, the wife of "Fighting Bob," has a larger personal interest in the Navy than most women. Her husband commands the Iowa, her brother commands the Indiana, her son is on the Massachusetts, her son-in law is on the New York, and her two daughters and her niece have volunteered as nurses and are now taking instruction at a hospital.

A gang of burglars made a raid on Rupert Thursday night of last week. L. H. Boody's house was entered by breaking the kitchen window. Attempts were also made to rob the Hotel, Yost's dry goods store and one or two other private residences. The marauders, were frightened away before they had time to accomplish their work.

In Arizona, an applicant for enlistment in the cow boy brigade is given a lasso and goes into a corral and catches a wild mustang, which he proceeds to saddle, bridle and ride. When he has got him under control he dashes at full speed down a lane with a revolver in each hand and drives the nails in the fence as he goes. If he can do this he is accepted without medical examination or question as to his standing in the church. If Weyler will get within a dozen miles of this aggregation of terrors his ambition to die for his country will be speedily realized. Each one has promised to lasso or shoot the old butcher if an opportunity ever occurs.

Democratic Primary Election and County Convention Call.

The Democratic voters of Columbia County will meet at the several places for holding of the general election, in their respective districts, on Saturday, June 11, 1898, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m., and vote for persons to be nominated for the various offices subject to the rules of the Democratic party of this county.

The newly elected judges of each election district will meet at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, June 14, at 11 o'clock a. m. and count up the vote which each person has received and place on the ticket.

One person for Congress.

One person for State Senator.

Two persons for the State Legislature.

One person for President Judge.

One person for County Surveyor.

Five delegates to the State Convention.

Under the rules each election district will elect a judge and two inspectors and one committeeman.

JOHN G. MCHENRY, Chairman.
R. G. F. KSHINKA, Secretary.

STRAY PARAGRAPHS.

—Summer weather.

—Lawyers who can make one suit last, are considered economical.

—The Central Pennsylvania Telephone are improving their service.

—Some people say that office-seeking dentists have a "political pull."

—No, Willie dear, the mother of a litter of puppies is not called a dogma.

—There are several alleys in town that need the attention of the health officer.

—A great many of the citizens of town have taken their flags down. Let them fly until the last gun is fired.

—The mad dog season will soon be here. See to it that the canine is muzzled, before you make friends with him.

—Sampson is keeping up his fruitless search for the enemy and allowing the Spaniards to fortify the Cuban coasts. The longer the invasion of Cuba is delayed, the harder it will be to effect a landing.

—ISAACSTEIN TO COHEN: "How vas it dot your store vas on fire vonce?" "COHEN TO ISAACSTEIN: "It vas de blumber, vot did idt." ISAACSTEIN, soliloquizing, "I guess I embloys dot blumber in de future.

—Jonathan has a little ram,
Its name is Kat-ah-din;
It runs upon the waters blue,
And will make the Spaniards skin.

It is a funny little ram
And has no fleece of wool,
It is a butter, so they say,
Like the one that went to school.

The rumor on the streets Saturday night to the effect that Sampson had engaged the enemy in a great naval fight whereby the New York and seven Spanish ships had been sunk created no little excitement. The report it is said, reached this place by way of a message to East Bloomsburg. But it doesn't matter how it got here, it had the desired effect, and the Sunday papers went like hot cakes.

The Island of Cuba is 730 miles in length and has an average width of 80 miles. Havana, the capital is 78 miles from Key West, which distance can be covered by a dispatch boat in four hours. The area of Cuba is about 44,000 square miles. Smaller than the state of New York. It has a population of 1,600,000, of which but a small proportion are Spaniards.

A Fleshy Consumptive

Did you ever see one? Did you ever hear of one? Most certainly not. Consumption is a disease that invariably causes loss of flesh.

If you are light in weight, even if your cough is only a slight one, you should certainly take

Scott's Emulsion

of *cod liver oil with hypophosphites*. No remedy is such a perfect preventive to consumption. Just the moment your throat begins to weaken and you find you are losing flesh, you should begin to take it.

And no other remedy has cured so many cases of consumption. Unless you are far advanced with this disease, Scott's Emulsion will hold every inducement to you for a perfect cure.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

J. E. ROYS.

LET YOUR OPTIC NERVE TRANSMIT THESE FATS TO YOUR BRAIN.

We carry the Largest and Most Complete Line of Spectacles and Eye Glasses in the county. We furnish skilled service and guarantee a perfect fit.

EXAMINATION FREE.

J. E. ROYS.

OPTICIAN.

SPANISH ARMY.

Number and Efficiency of its Soldiers in Cuba.

On Paper the Castilian Strength is 130,000 Men—Scarcely Half the Number Effective, and all are Poor Marksmen—Terrors of Rainy Season Overrated.

The war department has very full confidential reports of the numbers and efficiency of the Spanish army in Cuba. The latest reports date from December, 1897, and are as follows: There are fifty-six first battalions of infantry in Cuba, with an effective force on paper of 1,000 men to each battalion. There are fifty-six second battalions of 1,000 each, rank and file. Besides these battalions there are twelve rifle regiments, each having on paper 1,200 men. There is also a railway regiment of 1,040 men and a telegraph battalion of 1,272 men. These two last named regiments have been kept busy in repairing and maintaining the railways and telegraph lines and defending them from Cuban attacks. Notwithstanding these forces are kept constantly in the field, the railways and telegraphic lines are constantly broken and communications are everywhere uncertain and have been interrupted within five leagues of Havana.

The rifle regiments in Cuba are armed with the German pattern of Mauser rifles. This is a 31 caliber arm, capable of very rapid fire in the hands of expert soldiers, but the Spanish private soldier is the worst shot in Europe. They have no regular small arm training in fire tactics, and as most of them never saw any kind of arm previous to their draft into the army they are slow at learning the manipulation of the delicate machinery of the modern small bore military rifle. The greater portion of these troops, however, carry the American Remington rifle of .43 caliber, fitted with a bayonet. It is an excellent arm of its kind and was made at the Remington works, Ilion, N. Y., a quarter of a century ago.

General Lee and Captain Walter B. Barker, consul at Sagua la Grande, who during the late war was a staff officer of the Confederate general, Joseph R. Davis, of Mississippi, both say that, even in the militia days of the first three months of the late war, they never saw such absolute ignorance of everything military as is displayed by these so called "veteran troops" of Spain on the island of Cuba. Though there is, on paper, a force of 130,000 men, the effective is scarcely one-half this number. The rank and file is woefully ignorant that great difficulty is had to find men with sufficient education to act as noncommissioned officers, and as the efficiency of all armies is greatly affected by the noncommissioned men, sergeants and corporals no wonder that of Spain has sunk so low.

There is just a suspicion of uneasiness in Washington that Spain may make a dash at some of the southern seacoast towns. The great troopships in which the 130,000 men now in Cuba were brought here from Spain are most of them still at Havana and Mantanzas. They carried 1,200 to 1,400 men each nearly 4,000 miles. Had Spain an enterprising general, it would be easy enough to put a couple of brigades abroad these transports and early some morning land them anywhere from Pensacola to Beauport, S. C., espacially if there were a couple of warships along to cover the landing parties. By destroying the telegraphic lines communication could be cut off from the world for twenty-four hours, and in that time ships could be loaded with provisions, an indemnity levied and collected, and the brigades could be back on Cuban soil before the rest of the United States would know what had happened.

There seems to be but one man in the Spanish forces now holding Cuba who might dare attempt so daring a dash, and that is General Parrado, whom all well informed persons consider the ablest and most enterprising general Spain has on the island next to Captain General Blanco. He is young and has shown marked capacity for command and has Captain General Blanco's confidence to a degree not shared by any other general officer. Were the antagonist France or England there would be the greatest uneasiness for fear such a coup de main might and probably would be attempted. Spain has not been given to dashes of this sort in her almost constant wars, and yet England captured Havana just in the manner indicated and held it as long as she cared to. It is the unexpected that often happens in war, and the war and navy departments are now considering how such a stroke can be best guarded against.

There is much talk abroad nowadays about the terrors of "the rainy season" in Cuba. Its dangers are vastly overrated. Captain Barker has been in Cuba four years, and he says he has never seen but one "rainy season" in all that time, and it was no more to be feared than a tropical climate usually is at any time. General Lee corroborates this and declares that ten miles away from the badly kept seacoast towns Cuba is as healthy as any country south of the Potomac or Ohio. If men will eat sparingly of tropical fruits, keep out of the dew as far as possible, let spirits alone and live decently, neither the rainy nor any other season in Cuba need have terrors for them. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Special Suit Sale

FOR WEEK, OF ALL OUR

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS

At greatly reduced prices from those now prevailing. It will pay you to buy one of these nobby suits, if you do not need it right away, for at the prices we have placed on them, it would be a wise purchase for you. Come and see the goods, then you can tell.

Silk and Wool Dress Goods.

As a general thing high quality won't speak too low in price, but in this dress goods stock of ours we have bound them together so tightly that one can not get away from the other. It will pay you to examine.

45 in. Vigoroux, all wool, 62c yd. (Actual value, 75c yd.)
50 in. all wool black Serge, fine quality, 50c yd.
34 in. all wool Mixtures, neat effects, 25c yd.
45 in. silk Grenadine with satin stripes, $1.75 yd.
24 in. black Taffeta Silk, the dollar kind, at 75c.
27 in. black satin Rhadames, all silk, at $1.15.

Domestics.

20 yds. good Muslin,	1.00
Yard wide Hill Muslin,	6c
Columbian Cheviots,	6c yd
Madras Shirtings,	10c yd
Best blue Calico,	5c yd
Best red Calico,	5c yd
Good Ticking,	12½c yd
Best fancy Prints,	6c yd

Wash Dress Goods.

Here is your opportunity of procuring the season's newest effects in wash materials of all kinds.

Fine Organdies at 12½c yd
36 in. fine Madras Dress Ginghams at 12½c yd.
Fine printed Madras, 15c yd
Black and white Lawns, 10c yd

White Dress Goods.

Our line of White Dress Materials is very complete now.

French Organdies at 44c yd., 66 in. wide.
Piques at 25, 28, 30c yd

Summer Corsets.

We have a most excellent Summer Corset now at a very little price for good grade at 47c each. Sizes 18 to 30.

Also full lines of the regular lines of Corsets.

Summer Underwear.

Complete lines in long, short and no sleeve vests in all grades. See the 12½, 15 and 25c goods.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

Terms Cash, One Price, the Lowest. Bloomsburg, Pa.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

BUNTING

In red, white and blue, not affected by sun or rain. Flags in piece or by the yard. Every house should have them.

Whilst the farmers are lamenting over too much rain, we are opening up new Spring Goods for them.

Somebody will buy one of the nice Tailor Made Suits of us, as others have already done. More on hand.

The Single Dress Patterns in fine Organdy Lawns at $6, are beauties.

Last Saturday was Baby Cap and Cloak Day with us. We carry a line of at least 200 Lace, Silk and Lawn Caps and Hats, with a good line of long and short Cloaks.

The Thin Dress Goods are now being put to the front in our store, as warm days will soon hover around.

Shirt Waists of Lawn, Percale, Dimity, or some other thin goods, are being looked at and sold, 50c to $2.00.

If you would save your eyes and thousands of stitches then buy ready made Baby Dresses, and Skirts. We have them in long and short ones.

CAPES AND JACKETS, A good line.

1000 yards of 4c Lawn in good dress shades. Many people buy them for comforts. We have other lawns at 8, 10, 12½, 15 up to 35c yd.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR RENT. Store and dwelling house combined, at Pensyl Post office, Franklin township. Good location, by F. Pensyl.

FOR RENT.

Room No. 2, 2nd floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat, gas or electric light. One of the most desirable offices in town. Possession given April 1st. Apply to

tf. GEO. E. ELWELL.

WANTED.—A lot ranging from 25 to 30 acres with good building on. Address P. O. Box 14, Light Street, Pa. 7-1-tf.

Call and see samples of our new lithographing printing for all kinds of commercial work. It is new and very pretty, and costs no more than other printing. THE COLUMBIAN office. tf

For Sale.

A good square piano. Can be bought cheap. Inquire at this office. tf

BRAVE TARS OF 1848.

HOW JACK CAPTURED MEXICO AND LET IT GO AGAIN.

Uncle Sam in Those Days Went Around with a Chip on His Shoulder, and Inquiry Boards Rendered Verdicts Before They Slept.

One day, in the year 1842, Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, then at Callao in command of a strong squadron, which had been sent to the Pacific coast by the United States to prevent the seizure of California by the British, picked up a newspaper and read therein an article which declared that Mexico had just ceded California to England. Before the close of the day a British frigate came into view, and, stopping only long enough to take a brief look at the Yankee squadron, sailed northward. The appearance of the English warship and her apparent haste to move northward, seemed to Captain Jones to substantiate the newspaper story he had just read. If the British were taking possession of California he had work to do. Up went his anchors and the prows of his ships were headed Californiaward. He reached Monterey harbor, and at once landed and took possession of the town. The next day, very much to his chagrin, he learned that the newspaper story was a fake, and that he had taken forcible possession of a town belonging to a nation with which the United States was at peace. He promptly surrendered the town and made what amends he could.

This is an interesting fact because it shows that the first warlike act on the part of the United States against Mexico was made by a naval officer some four years previous to actual hostilities, and illustrates the distrust with which England was regarded by the United States at this period.

The official declaration of war was made four years later, on May 13, 1846; but it was not until the 8th day of the following June that Captain John Drake Sloat, commander of the Pacific squadron, then stationed at Mazatlan, Mexico, learned that war had been declared. He at once headed his ship, the frigate Savannah, for Monterey, California. When he reached this place he found the United States ships, the Warren Cyane, and Levant at anchor in the harbor. Two hundred and fifty men were ordered to land and take possession of the town, which was accomplished without opposition on the part of the Mexicans.

Captain Sloat resigned on July 23, and the more active Captain Robert Field Stockton was ordered to take his place.

Stockton proved to be the right man in the right place. He at once moved against Los Angeles, with three hundred and fifty men, and, on August 13, 1846, he entered the city without opposition. Here he organized a state government with John C. Freemont at the head. The Mexicans rallied and fought fiercely for their homes. Los Angeles and Monterey were retaken and Santa Barbara threatened. The Mexicans in the country far outnumbered the Americans; but the superior courage and skill of the Yankees eventually carried all before them. Brigadier-General Stephen W. Kearney came from Sante Fe, New Mexico, with one hundred men, and, reinforced by two hundred and fifty men, marched to San Diego. An army of seven hundred men was raised for another attack, on Los Angeles, and that city was re-captured on January 15, 1847.

Captain Stockton now returned to the east, and Commodore William Bradford Shubrick, with the liner Independence, and the brig Preble, and Commodore Briddle came to the coast. In a short time every Mexican port north of Acapulco was blockaded. The custom-house at Mazatlan was administered by the Americans and nearly $300,000 collected on imports.

An incident will illustrate the character of the naval warfare along the Pacific coast. During the blockade at Mazatlan, Lieutenant G. W. Harrison was out with three small boats on the watch for blockade runners. In his zeal he wandered far from the protection of the guns of his ship. The Mexicans, observing this, determined to capture him and his men; and, manning four big barges with at least three times as many men as Harrison had, started after him. Harrison's men could easily outrow the Mexicans; but flying from such an enemy did not suit the bold Yankee officer, and he headed the boats straight for the Mexicans. The Mexicans' courage evaporated, and they turned about and fled for their lives the moment the American rifle balls began whistling in their ears, and this, too, when they were supported by field guns on the beach. No wonder the Yankee sailors felt themselves vastly the superior of the timid Mexicans.

The first work of the navy in the Gulf of Mexico was at the battle of Palo Alto, when Commodore David Connor, commander of the Gulf squadron, landed five hundred men to help protect the garrison left by General Taylor at Point Isabel. An attack was made on Alvarado, an important port south of Vera Cruz, also on Tuspan, and a second attack on Alvarado; but these all failed. Captain Calibraith Perry, brother of Oliver Hagard Perry, commanding the Mississippi, was sent against Fontera. This is the same Perry who afterwards won distinction for opening the ports of Japan to American commerce. He had with him two steamers, the Vixen and Spitfire, and four schooners, with two hundred marines and ample crews for all the vessels. A short distance above the mouth of the river, which empties into the Gulf at Fontera, was a considerable fleet of Mexican merchant vessels. Captain Perry dashed over the river-bar, with the steamer Vixen and two schooners; and surprised and captured the shipping. The forts and town surrendered; and Perry ascended the river seventy-two miles and took the City of Tabasco.

But the most important work of the navy in the Gulf was the assistance it rendered in the capture of Vera Cruz. In March, 1847, there were seventy ships and transports before Vera Cruz, with General Winfield Scott's army of 12,000 men on board. A combined naval and army attack was planned. The contest began on March 9, 1847, with the landing of General Scott's army. On March 22 the land forces opened fire on the city; and the next day an attack was made on the Castle, the main fortification of the city, by the navy. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th the Mexicans requested that the bombardment of the city be stopped, and on March 28, 1847, the city of Vera Cruz was surrendered.

No further work of importance was done by the navy in the Gulf during this war.

The war with Mexico gave the navy few opportunities — Mexico had no navy and there was no real naval battles; but, in accomplishing the little work it was called upon to do, it showed that the same energy and courage which had made it famous in 1812 still animated its officers and men.

SHADOWGRAPH.

A New Name Given to an Old Time Amusement which All Enjoy.

Shadowgraphs, a new and coined name for our old friends, Shadows on the Wall, with which our grandfathers and great-grandfathers used to delight their grandchildren when the day was closing, and the candles were alight. These shadows, indeed, have lived through centuries, but in late years have been very much improved upon, so that now they form a most fascinating amusement for both old and young, at entertainments, at home, at schools, bazaars, etc.

Now, if my readers wish to appear as entertainers with this most innocent and mirthful amusement, and they follow out the instructions here given, taking a careful survey of the drawings illustrating this article, I can assure them, as a professional entertainer, that they will succeed; but practice they must, for without it nothing can be accomplished.

First and most important is the light. The stronger the illuminant the better. For ordinary use the magic lantern comes first, as it gives a strong and steady light, and leaves the apartment in darkness. Then, we can recommend the bull's-eye lantern; and lastly, even a good candle will answer the purpose very well.

Whatever light is used, it must be placed at the back, and nearly opposite the centre of the screen. The distance therefrom you must determine for yourself, as it will depend on the size of the screen and the space you wish to cover with light.

By referring to Fig. 1, you will see the performer at work. For a screen or sheet to project the shadows on to, here is shown a wooden hoop, such as young ladies use for mild exercise at a certain season of the year, and which can be purchased cheaply in various sizes from most toy-shops.

Having got your wooden hoop, next procure a piece of calico sufficient to cover it and turn over at the edges of the hoop, and then, as you stretch it carefully, knock in small tacks to fasten it on. You may support it in any manner that pleases you; but here is illustrated a single support, which explains itself. The performer is casting the shadow of an elephant's head upon the sheet.

Meaning of Thumb-Prints.

It is curious to notice that while a great deal has been written in a scientific spirit of the value of thumb-prints as a means of identification, no one has yet found out what these lines in the thumb mean, or what they may indicate in determining character. The variations have been traced, and the fact has been noticed that no two thumbs show precisely the same lines.

The lines in the palm of the hand have been studied, too, for centuries, and the believers in the possibility of reading character from the lines in palm are numerous, even among the educated. But the gifted scientists and the palmists stop here. The thumb, they know, contains lines as remarkable and as varying as the palm. But what it all means no one knows, nor has any one attempted to guess.

When we hark back to the mystical knowledge of the ancients, it is marvellous that they, too, in many ways wiser than we, should have been baffled in reading the thumb. And at the same time they used thumb-prints as seals.

The American Girl.

American girls in good social positions are allowed more freedom than the girls of any other nation. The Europeans are shocked at the way unmarried women in America are permitted to go out alone with young men, or receive them alone at their homes, but it is not recorded that the morals of American women are any the worse for the liberty allowed them. In the European countries a young lady must be under the wing of a chaperone at every turn. Ultra fashionable society in this country is taking up the chaperone idea more and more every year—but the mass of American girls are still free to go and come as they please, and nowhere on earth are the girls so self-reliant or more virtuous.

An eminent astronomer says that for communication with the inhabitants of Mars we should require a flag as large as Ireland, and a pole 500 miles long.

THE CONTROL OF SEX.

Dr. Schenk Elaborates His Theory as to the Mother's Diet.

Vienna, May 16.—Prof. Leopold Schenk's book will be published in German to-day by the Vienna firm of Schallehn & Bollbruck. The work begins with a resume of the history of past theories of sex. The latest—that in which the result of all Dr. Schenk's observation and experiments is concentrated—is, as is known, that the nourishment of the mother that is to be is of the highest and foremost importance. Work and experience extended over a period of many years convinced him, he says, first, that he must devote his whole attention to the quantity of sugar secreted by the mother's system in normal conditions. When there is no sugar secreted, not even the smallest quantity, then a male child will be produced.

It is very important that, before there is any prospect of maternity, the future mother should have been receiving the nourishment best suited to obtain this result, and that afterward she should continue the same diet.

As to the general nature of the food to be chosen, Prof. Schenk says the mother should be given nourishment containing nitrogen and fat in sufficient quantities, and only so much carbo-hydrates as not to let her suffer from the lack of them. Best to begin with the treatment two or three months beforehand, and continue it for three months afterward. Some women cannot bear this treatment with nitrogen in concentrated form. Women in the country who have been fed on vegetable food all their lives will be among these.

OUR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The Alabama Launched from Cramp's Shipyard.

Philadelphia, May 18.—The new battleship Alabama was launched at high tide to-day at the shipyard of William Cramp & Sons. Miss Morgan, daughter of Senator Morgan of Alabama, named the vessel and broke the customary bottle of champagne over her bow. No other ceremony marked the launching, as the war regulations do not permit of entertaining a large crowd in the shipyards by the Delaware.

The Alabama is one of the three first class battleships, identical in design, which were authorized on June 10, 1896, and is the first to be launched. The others are still about half completed—the Illinois at Newport News and the Wisconsin at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco.

In length the Alabama is 368 feet, 13 feet longer than the battleship Iowa. Her beam is 72 feet 5 inches; mean draught 23 feet 6 inches, and she has a displacement at that draught of 11,525 tons. She will have two vertical three-cylinder engines, driving twin screws, estimated to develop 10,000 indicated horse power, giving a maximum speed of 16 knots.

In guns the Alabama will be the equal of any craft now afloat; the main battery comprises four 13-inch guns, and fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns, while the secondary battery has sixteen 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, one Colt, two field guns and four torpedo tubes.

MACKAY—DUER WEDDING.

Ceremony Performed by Archbishop Corrigan at the Duer Home.

New York, May 18.—Miss Katharine Duer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Duer of 17 West 21st street, was married at noon Tuesday to Mr. Clarence Hangerford Mackay. Archbishop Corrigan performed the ceremony, according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic church, of which Mr. Mackay is a member.

Wealth and fashion of New York turned out in a way that it has not been represented at any marriage since Miss Consuela Vanderbilt married the Duke of Marlborough.

There were such noted New York families represented as the Vanderbilts, Astors, Sloants, Gdelets, the Livingsons, Van Rensselaers and Kings.

The presents were nearly all costly gems and precious stones. The Princess Colonna, the bridegroom's sister, and Mrs. John W. Mackay, his mother, presented the bride with a small fortune in jewels.

Spanish News from Manila.

London, May 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"Very conflicting news has reached Madrid from official and private sources concerning the state of affairs in the Philippines. Captain General Augusti seems confident that he will be able to resist the American war vessels for some time. His reports as to the dispositions of the garrisons and inhabitants are excellent. The principal difficulties are the rise in prices, the scarcity of provisions and the unsettled state of the interior of the country.

"General Augusti hopes to overcome these directly relief comes from Spain, if he is also allowed to promise to grant the natives a part of the reforms demanded by the leaders of the insurrection, which were submitted to Marshal Primo Rivera during his governor generalship. Spain is disposed to go far in conceding administrative and municipal reforms, but she cannot easily comply with the native aspirations as regards the vast property and influence of the religious orders in the Philippine and other archipelagoes.

Pennsylvania Governorship.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 17.—A dispatch from Avalon, N. J., where Senator Quay is spending a few days at State Senator Becker's cottage, says that after a conference with State Chairman Elkin, Senator Durham and other Republican leaders, the Senator pledged himself anew to the candidacy of William A. Stone for Governor.

State Chairman Elkin stated that Mr. Stone was sure to be nominated. He said 301 of the 362 delegates have been elected, and of this number he claimed 267 are for Stone. Of the 61 yet to be elected, he said 37 would be for Stone.

The Neutrality of Mexico.

City of Mexico, May 18.—Proclamations have been issued all over the country announcing the neutrality of Mexico between Spain and the United States, and efforts have been made to prevent its discussion. The conduct of the government is frankly and energetically impartial.

High Mexican military officials continue to comment upon the advisability of the United States landing troops in Cuba declaring it to be sound strategy.

JOHN PHILLIPS, HERO.

How He Saved a Beleagured Frontier Garrison.

In 1866 the Sioux, Under Their Great War Chief, Red Cloud, Would Have Massacred the Brave Defenders if John Phillips Had Not Sent Relief.

A bill, couched in the dry, formal words of a legislative proposition, was recently introduced in Congress for the purpose of giving a pension to the widow of John Phillips. That may not interest you. But back of that bill is the story of as brave, courageous a deed as ever made glorious the record of American manhood.

It was John Phillips who rode from Fort Phil Kearny to Fort Laramie in December, 1866, and saved the latter garrison from massacre.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1866, Fort Phil Kearny, commanded by Col. H. B. Carrington, located under the shadow of the Big Horn Mountain and over 200 miles from the nearest telegraph line, was the extreme outpost in that part of the Northwest. The savage Sioux under Red Cloud had been hovering in the vicinity of the post for some time and had been seen in large numbers on Tongue River, northwest of the fort.

The Indians made attacks on the wood train a few miles north of the fort. A detachment of troops under command of Brevet-Lieut Col. Fetterman, including two other officers and several men and a number of civilians, made a dash from the fort for the purpose of protecting the wood train. When some four miles from the fort they were surrounded by the Indians in overwhelming numbers and evey man of the detachment was killed.

Years afterward the Indians said that the troops were only killed after their ammunition was exhausted.

The triumphant and bloodthirsty Sioux were commanded by Red Cloud and outnumbered the garrison by twenty to one. They surrounded the fort and an attack was hourly expected.

It was well understood by the garrison that if the Indians were successful in taking the fort it meant death for each and every one. Realizing the terribly fate that awaited them the women and children begged piteously to be placed in the powder house and blown up in case of a successful attack from the Indians.

At this juncture, when brave men felt that the only possible hope for the garrison was in sending news of their beleaguerment to the nearest outside post, and not a soldier could be found who would brave the attempt to break through the savages and ride to the nearest outpost, a distance of 225 miles, John Phillips, a hardy scout and hunter, volunteered to take despatches to Fort Laramie. Placing a few biscuits in his pocket, tying on his saddle a small quantity of feed for his mount, he quietly left the post at midnight on the night succeeding the massacre, and by hard riding, and escaping many perils on the way he succeeded in reaching Fort Laramie five days later. The country across which he rode was absolutely uninhabited by white men, and the ground was covered with snow from three to five feet in depth.

His sufferings will never be told. The weather was exceedingly cold, the thermometer reaching twenty degrees below zero. When Phillips delivered his despatches at Fort Laramie hardy, brave frontiersman as he was, he fell in a dead faint. Immediately upon receipt of these despatches troops were forwarded from Fort Laramie, and the garrison at Fort Phil Kearney was relieved. For this remarkable act of gallantry and endurance, which will forever place John Phillip's name in the gallery of heroic men, he was never in any way paid by the general Government.

In the years immediately following this heroic ride, John Phillips was employed in various capacities at Government posts. The Sioux had sworn that they would be revenged upon him. He was continually hunted and harassed by them because he had rescused from their grasp the garrison at Fort Phil Kearney. He was now broken in health by the exposure and strain of his long and perilous ride. One night, feeling that his end was near, he called to his bedside his wife and child. Taking the hand of each, he pulled them nearer to him. They heard him faintly whisper: "I did the best I could," and he was dead.

Fake Clergyman.

Rev. J. W. Connor is the name of a clever swindler, who represents himself as a clergyman, and who is operating throughout this region. He says he is stationed at Northumberland, and claims to be an Episcopal minister, having charge of the parish at the place. It has been learned that the Episcopal faith is not represented in that town. He faked the business people of Shamokin and was traced as far as Mt. Carmel, but left the latter town for Shenandoah, where he will attempt to operate.—Shenandoah *Herald.*

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APRIL IN HISTORY.

April 19th! Fateful month and fateful day!

It was on April 19th, 1775, that the blow for American independence was struck at Lexington and the Concord bridge, where the shot was fired that was heard around the world.

It was on April 19th, 1898, that America struck the blow for Cuban independence by adopting the resolution ordering Spain to abandon the island.

Between these two events much of the important history of the United States has begun in the month of April. The New York *Herald* has compiled the following statistics:

April 18th, 1775, Paul Revere's famous midnight ride.

April 19th, 1775, beginning of the Revolution by battle at Lexington.

April 11th, 1783, Congress proclaims cessation of hostilities.

April 15th, 1783, Congress ratifies preliminary treaty of peace with Great Britain.

April 4th, 1812, Congress establishes the embargo that begins the war of 1812.

April 21st, 1835, Santa Anna suffers his great defeat at San Jacinto.

April 25th, 1846, hostilities open between the United States and Mexico.

April 12th, 1861, War of the Rebellion begun by General Beauregard firing on Fort Sumpter.

April 19th, 1861, first bloodshed of the war, in conflict between United States troops and mob at Baltimore.

April 9th, 1865, Lee surrenders to Grant at Appamattox.

If history repeats itself, then we are entering the war with Spain in a month of peculiar interest, and we shall win again as we always have won.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it TO DAY. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Ocean Telegraph Stations.

No doubt during the days of uncertainty in regard to the fate of the American liner Paris and her chances of being captured or destroyed en route by a Spanish war vessel the thought occurred to many that there ought to be someway of establishing one or more capable telegraph stations in midocean.

Wherever there is a break in the ocean cable, as there has been from time to time since submarine telegraphs were laid, it is comparatively easy to find the ragged ends of the line and splice them. What is to hinder, therefore, the anchoring of a ship in midocean somewhere along the line of the cable and making of it a telegraph station? Lighthouse ships are maintained permanently in parts of the sea more perilous so far as danger from storm and hurricane goes than the open ocean.

The cable ship, close to the lanes of ocean travel, powerfully built, held fast by great anchors to her place and connected by strong insulated wires with the submarine telegraph, would be able to give notice to both Europe and America of the passing of every vessel that came within range night or day. Indeed improved methods of telegraphing may make the establishment of a midocean cable station easily practicable.

DEMOCRATIC RULES.

ARTICLE I

OF THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

SECTION 1. The annual county convention shall be held at Bloomsburg, the second Tuesday of June, 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and the primary election shall be held on the preceding Saturday at the place of holding the General Elections in the several election districts between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

SECTION 2. The primary election shall be by ballot and shall be conducted by the Judge and two Inspectors of the Election who shall be residents of the district, and who shall be elected at the preceding Primary Election. Their duties shall be the same as defined in the general election laws.

The ballot shall not be numbered.

The said officers shall be sworn to perform their duties faithfully and as provided by law. They shall determine all questions of the right to vote at said election.

They shall make a list of the voters and make out two duplicate statements showing the result of such election, the total number of votes cast and the names of the persons voted for, and the number of votes cast for each one of which statements shall be posted upon the door of the polling place immediately after the vote shall have been counted, for the public information; the other of which statements shall be either mailed by registered letter or sent by special messenger to the address of the County Chairman. The said election officers shall indorse upon the envelope containing the same, or upon the statement, the day and the hour of the day when said statement was placed in the post office to be sent by registered letter or of the delivery of the same to a special messenger, together with name of the messenger.

The said officers shall also make out return sheet showing the result of said election and a certificate to be signed by the election officers and enclose the same, together with the poll book, the tally list of voters and the original ballots cast, in an envelope, which shall be securely sealed and addressed to the chairman of the convention, and deliver the same to the newly elected Judge of Election.

The duties heretofore prescribed to be performed under this rule shall be performed by an election board before separating, and in the presence of the watchers hereinafter provided for, to be present at such election; where a vote is received after objection made by any watcher or member of election board, said ballot shall be marked with the name of the individual voting it.

SECTION 3. No person shall be allowed to vote at any primary election who has voted against the Democratic candidates at State or National elections within two years; or who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election; or has taken money or has agreed to take money or other thing of value, or any pecuniary advantage as a consideration for his vote at such primary election, or corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same, or in any wise whatsoever violated the primary election laws.

SECTION 4. The voter shall indicate upon his ballot the person for whom he wishes to vote to be placed in nomination for the respective offices by crossing off the names of all persons for whom he does not wish to vote, or write upon the printed ballot, as provided to be furnished under these rules, the name of the person for whom he desires to vote to be placed in nomination for any office.

SECTION 5. If a ballot is cast at the primary election which does not contain names of all the candidates for a particular office, it shall be the duty of the election officers to reject such part of the ticket from the count.

SECTION 6. The tickets to be furnished for the primary elections, as provided for in the rules, shall contain the names of all the candidates who shall have registered with the Chairman of the County Committee with blank spaces under each group to enable the voter to add the name of any person for whom he wishes to vote.

SECTION 7. Upon a tie vote for choice of primary election officers, the acting judge of the election shall determine the choice by lot.

ARTICLE III

OF THE CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The County Convention shall be comprised of the newly elected judges of the primary election of the respective districts. In case of the death, sickness or inability of the judge to attend upon the meeting of the County Convention, his duties as a return judge and as a member of the County Convention shall be performed by one of the newly elected inspectors for primary election, who shall present to the convention the proper evidence of his right as a member thereof.

SECTION 2. The convention shall be called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, or in his absence by any member of the Committee, who shall forthwith proceed to effect a temporary organization.

The chairman of the convention shall appoint such clerks or tellers as may be necessary to facilitate the business of the convention.

SECTION 3. The Chairman of the County Committee shall have prepared a return statement, which shall have been compiled from the duplicate statements sent him from the several election districts, and present the same to the chairman of the convention. After the receipt of such return statement, or cause shown for its non production, the election returns from the different districts shall be called for, opened, and the returns examined and compared with the return statement.

SECTION 4. The candidate who shall have received the highest number of votes, as shown by the approved returns, shall be declared the nominee. In case of a tie vote, the nomination shall be determined by casting lots.

Where two persons are to be nominated for the same office, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated.

SECTION 5. It shall be good ground of objection to any return from any district that the duplicate statement directed to be sent to the County Chairman was unduly delayed, or that the provisions of the election laws and these rules were violated at such election.

SECTION 6. Whenever any question is raised as to the regularity of the return from any district, it shall be the duty of the Convention to appoint a committee of at least five members of the Convention to inquire into and make report of the facts, and such recommendations as the committee may deem proper.

But no return from any district shall be accepted in the convention when it shall appear that the officers conducting the primary election have not complied with the provisions of these rules respecting the immediate posting of a statement showing the result of the election, upon the door of the polling place and the prompt transmission to the County Chairman of the duplicate statement.

SECTION 7. The voting in convention shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question.

SECTION 8. When candidates for delegates to the State Convention shall have registered with the chairman and have been voted for at the primary election, those receiving the highest number of votes shall be named as the delegates.

OF ELIGIBILITY.

SECTION 1. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any voter to vote for him at the primary election, or shall have caused the same to be done in his behalf; or if any candidate shall induce or attempt to induce another person to announce his name and run as the candidate for nomination to the same office for which he is seeking the nomination, with intent thereby to withdraw votes from some third candidate for nomination for the same office, or if such candidate shall cause and procure the same to be done by another in his behalf, the name of such candidate as well as the name of the candidate so induced to be a candidate, shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if any such facts be ascertained after his nomination shall have been made, to the satisfaction of a majority of the members of the Standing Committee, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination to be made by the members of the Standing Committee.

Any candidate offending against the provisions of this rule shall be ineligible to any nomination for a period of five years.

SECTION 2. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by the party who has opposed the democratic ticket at the next preceding election.

SECTION 3. Each and every candidate for nomination to any office desiring his name to be printed upon the tickets provided to be furnished under these rules, shall register his name, post-office address and name of office for which he is candidate, with the chairman of the Standing Committee in a book kept for that purpose, not less than thirty days before the primary election, and pay to the chairman a registration fee as fixed by the executive committee.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Standing Committee shall consist of one resident member from each election district, who shall be elected by the primary election. Eleven of their number shall constitute a quorum when regularly convened for the transaction of business.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the committee to give public notice of the meetings of the Standing Committe in the Democratic papers published in the county for at least two weeks, and when the committee shall be convened in special session, the notice shall designate the purposes and objects of the meeting. The committee shall be convened in special session upon the request of any five members thereof.

SECTION 3. Special conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall be in conformity with the rules.

SECTION 4. The Standing Committee shall on the last Saturday of March, 1898, and annually thereafter, elect from within or without their number, one person to act as chairman, one person to act as secretary, whose terms of office shall begin with the first Monday of April following, and shall continue for a period of one year, or until their respective successors shall have been elected.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the chairman and committee to have prepared a poll book containing a list of the Democratic voters of the several districts in the county, and to furnish to the officers to conduct the primary election with a copy of such poll book. The poll books shall be prepared at least ten days before the holding of the primary elections, and be open to inspection of Democratic voters.

SECTION 6. The election board shall check off the names of the persons voting at such primary election as the voters cast their ballots.

SECTION 7. The election board shall add to the list of voters as contained in the poll book, the names of all other qualified Democratic voters, voting at such election.

SECTION 8. The chairman and committee shall furnish the tickets for use at the primary election and the necessary blanks, including tally list, list of voters, certificates, duplicate statements, copy of poll book containing the names of the Democratic voters of the respective districts, and cause the same to be delivered to the election boards.

SECTION 9. It shall be the duty of the county chairman to give notice to the several candidates to be voted for, at least ten days prior to the holding of the primary election, to meet at a place to be designated by the chairman. At said meeting candidates shall endeavor to agree on watchers not to exceed three in number for each district, and in case a majority of the candidates assembled in response to such notice fail to agree upon watchers, it shall be the duty of the county chairman to appoint said watchers. The watchers shall be permitted to be present and watch the receiving and counting of the ballots and tallying and reading of the same, to take memoranda of the proceedings and of any irregularity they may deem improper, and in all respects to perform their duties as watchers as defined in the general election laws.

SECTION 10. The county chairman shall cause to be published in the democratic newspapers of the county, a notice of the time of the holding of the primary election, and of the time and place of the meeting of the county convention, and of the nominations for office to be made by the convention, for thirty days prior to the time of the meeting of the convention.

SECTION 11. In case of the death, declination, or removal of any candidate put in nomination by the convention before the election; or whenever any candidate shall have his name stricken from the ticket, the vacancy shall be supplied by a new nomination of a candidate which shall be made by the Standing Committee called together for that purpose by public notice from among citizens eligible under these rules.

SECTION 12. Until primary election officers shall have been chosen, or in case of any vacancy upon any election board, the county chairman and the member of the committee in which the vacancy occurs, shall supply the vacancy by appointment.

If at the hour of the holding of the primary election persons qualified to hold such election shall fail to appear, the vacancy shall be supplied as regulated by the General Election Laws.

ASSESSMENTS.

SECTION 1. Nominees of the convention shall be subject to the payment of assessments to defray the expenses of the delegate election and convention; campaign and election purposes; the prosecution of persons violating the election laws, and for any purpose not prohibited by general law.

SECTION 2. The assessments shall be made by the executive committee, rated proportionately and based upon the emoluments of the respective offices.

SECTION 3. If any nominee of the convention shall neglect or refuse to pay assessments provided by these rules, upon reasonable notice, the certificates of nomination shall be withheld, and the name of the nominee stricken from the ticket; and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination to be made by the members of the Standing Committee.

ARTICLE IV.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The county chairman shall appoint an executive committee consisting of five persons, two of whom shall be the chairman and secretary of the county committee.

The county chairman shall be the chairman of this committee.

SECTION 2. The duties of the executive committee shall be to make and collect the assessments of candidates provided for in these rules; fix and apportion the amounts to be paid by candidates as a registration fee; and appoint a treasurer from among their number.

SECTION 3. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the executive committee, that any officer of the primary election, candidate, or other person, has offended against the election laws, or the rules of the party, made punishable by law, it shall be their duty and they are hereby required to institute proceedings against the person so offending; incur the necessary expenses incident to such prosecution, and take all necessary steps to vindicate the law and the rules of the party.

SECTION 4. The treasurer of the executive committee shall receive all moneys paid by candidates upon assessments and contribution for campaign and other party purposes, and disburse the same as the executive committee may direct.

ARTICLE V.

RULES

SECTION 1. These rules or any one or more of them may be altered, amended or rescinded at any regular convention by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of the convention.

AMENDMENT.

The following amendment was offered by Hon. C. R. Buckalew and adopted by the convention:

Resolved: That the Chairman of the last preceding convention shall be the temporary Chairman of the next annual convention.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Lines About the Philippines.

Situated in the Pacific Ocean southeast of Hong Kong.

Discovered by Magellen in 1521.

Settled by Spaniards during the reign of Philip II, after whom they were named.

Manila is the seat of government and residence of Governor General, appointed by Spain.

Principal islands, Luzon, Mindanas, Panay, Negros, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar and Masbate.

Total area, 115,528 square miles (almost five times the size of Pennsylvania.)

The group comprises 1200 islands, of which but 408 are inhabited.

Population, 7 or 8,000,000.

Earthquakes are frequent and hurricanes common.

Islands are traversed by chain of mountains, rising in some instances to 6000 feet.

Rice, sugar, hemp, tobacco, coffee and cotton are raised. Mineral products are gold, copper, iron, lead, mercury, sulphur and coal.

The Malays form the greater part of the population, while the negroes and Chinese inhabit the mountain regions.

Wild animals: Antelope, fox, wild cat and monkey, while most of the domestic animals common in Europe can be found on the islands.

Birds include the parrot, pigeon, water fowls and species of pheasant.

Fish abundant; serpents numerous.

Weaving and straw hat making is carried on by the females. The chief manufacture is cigar making.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The mill property, known as the Edgar Mill, with four acres and ninety perches of land,

TWO-STORY GRIST MILL,

with water power, and a two-story dwelling house, barn and other out buildings, situate within the borough of New Columbus, Luzerne county, Pa., will be exposed to public sale on the premises,

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

TERMS: $400 down, and the balance in one year. A. C. CAMPBELL,

5-1-'98-3t. Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898,

at two o'clock p. m., all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of lot of Mary Phillips (now P. B. Heddens) and First street, of the town of Bloomsburg, thence by said lot north twenty-five degrees and ten minutes, west one hundred and sixty-nine and five-tenths feet to line of land of Michael Casey; thence by the same south fifty degrees and fifty-two minutes, west eighty-two and thirty-one hundredths feet to lot of E. F. Row; thence by the same south twenty-five degrees and ten minutes, east one hundred and sixty-nine and five-tenths feet to First street aforesaid, and thence along said First street north fifty degrees and fifty-two minutes, east eightytwo and thirty-one hundredths feet to the corner, the place of beginning, whereon is erected a

LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Frame stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Dorothy N. Brown, Martha B. Brown and J. J. Brown vs. J. R. Fowler, and to be sold as the property of J. R. Fowler.

W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

Herring, Attorney. 5-12-98

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Caroline B. Boehm, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of said estate, will sit at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, May 27, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said estate.

5-12-98 O. B. MELLICK, Auditor.

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. H MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Peacock's building, Market Square.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Mrs. Ents building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Alexander & Co. Wirt building.

G. M. QUICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
☞Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
☞Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St.,
3-70-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. HOWARD PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rooms 4 and 5. Peacock bldg.
Telephone 1463. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.,
Until 9 A. M.,
1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. BLOOMSBURG, Pa

S. B. ARMENT, M. D.
Office and Residence No. 18. West Fifth St
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE A SPECIALTY
OFFICE HOURS. 8 to 10 A.M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. BLOOMSBURG PA.

DR. ANDREW GRAYDON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office and residence in Prof. Waller's House.
* MARKET STREET *
TELEPHONE.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.
Office over Farmer's National Bank.
Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M
Residence, 218 Third St.
TELEPHONE.

DR. F. W. REDEKER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, Centre St., between 4th and 5th Sts.
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat a specialty.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
Market Street. BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes treated, tested, fitted with glasses and Artificial Eyes supplied.
Hours 10 to 4. Telephone Connection

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
☞To be open all hours during the day.

DR. C. S. VAN HORN,
—DENTIST.—
Office corner of East and Main streets, opposite Town Hall.
Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m; 2 to 5 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,559	$1,000,559
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,535,160	1,419,260
Queen, of N. Y. ..	500,000	3,538,915	1,021,025
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,207	428,72?
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,364,726

OFFICE IN I. W. McKELVY'S STORE.
☞Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
—o—
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
—o—
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
B. Stohner, Prop. C. F. Stohner, Assistant
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The hotel has been lately refurnished.

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop. Peter F. Reidy, Manag
No. 121 West Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
G. SNYDER, Proprietor,
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

SHOES!

Newest Spring Styles

for Men and Women,

That are Worthy of Your Inspection.

W. C. McKINNEY,

No. 8 East Main Street.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Columbia County Prohibition Convention.

Prohibitionists of Columbia county met in convention at Catawissa in the Opera House, on May 12th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Called to order by county chairman, W. B. Cummings, S. W. Dickson, Berwick, was chosen chairman and Horace Breece and Rev. S. A. Creveling, secretaries.

Chairman Dickson appointed the following committees. On permanent organization, M. P. Lutz, G. A. Potter and Thos. Seabourne. On resolutions, Rev. M. E. McLinn, J. S. Hicks and Rev. M. H. Albeck.

Hon. Chas. L. Hawley, of Scranton, was the choice of the convention for President Judge and conferees appointed to meet with conferees of Montour county. The following are the conferees, M. M. Albeck, W. B. Cummings and Horace Breece.

Senatorial conferees were appointed to confer with like committes from Lycoming, Sullivan and Montour counties to name a candidate for State Senate for the 24th district as follows: Thomas Seabourne, G. A. Potter and W. J. Bidleman.

Congressional conferees were appointed to confer with like committees from Northumberland, Sullivan and Montour counties to name a candidate for Congress from the 17th district, as follows: Rev. A. H. Smith, M. P. Lutz and P. D. Black.

Two members of the State Central committee were elected: W. B. Cummings and Jacob Brobst.

Delegates and alternates to State convention were elected as follows:

Delegates: Rev. M. M. Albeck, Millville; Dr. W. E. Michael, Berwick; John Eves, Millville; Rev. M. E. McLinn, Bloomsburg; M. P. Lutz and wife, Bloomsburg; C. R. Cox, Millville; S. W. Dickson, Rev. J. C. Reeser, R. L. Kline, Jacob Baum, Berwick; and G. A. Potter, Millville.

Alternates: P. D. Black and Mrs. J. Utt, Rohrsburg; W. J. Bidleman, Bloomsburg; Boyd Dodson, O. V. Taylor, Rev. P. H. Brewster, Berwick; Aaron Kester, Frank Wilson, Miss Allie Kester, Mrs. John Eves, Mrs. Rev. M. M. Albeck, Millville, and Benj. Dyke, Millville.

The convention authorized the county chairman to fill any vacancies which may occur in the delegation of delegates.

John Eves, of Millville and J. Harry Eisenhower, of Centralia, were nominated for Representatives to the Legislature.

Finances were then considered. The chairman after presenting the need of the party introduced Dr. C. H. Meade, who made a strong appeal to those present. Joseph Bruner and J. F. Wright then passed subscription papers and a liberal response was made.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we look upon war with a horror, as spreading desolation and destruction on every hand, yet this is not to be compared with the destruction of life and the dearest interests of society, the home and the church, caused by the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors. Against this fearful curse the Prohibition party is the people's only defense. A corrupt legislature and state government, squandering and misappropriating the people's money, has made our state an object of contemptuous pity among the sister commonwealths. A brave Prohibitionist has dared expose the existing evils. Prohibitionists in the legislature and gubernatorial chair can be trusted to make and enforce such laws as would protect further raids on the public treasury. In view of these things and inasmuch as no other party is free from the saloon and other corrupting influences, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Prohibitionists of Columbia County in convention assembled at Catawissa, Pa., this 12th day of May, 1898, recognizes Almighty God as the source of all power in government, to whose laws all human enactments should conform as a condition of national prosperity and happiness.

2nd. That we are in favor of the free use of the ballot irrespective of sex.

3rd. That we hereby reaffirm the principles of our national and state platforms by recognizing the liquor traffic as the national foe to every purpose for which the government exists, and declaring its overthrow to be the dominant issue in American politics.

4th. That as we present the broad purpose of the commonweal against the common foe, with the high object expressed in our platform and with the determination of earnest people irrespective of previous party affiliations, to work and to vote for the triumph of these grand principles which shall ensure to our noble commonwealth an era of glory and prosperity hitherto unknown.

M. H. ALBECK,
M. E. MCLINN,
J. S. HICKS, } Com.

The following resolution was introduced by W. B. Cummings and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that it is the unanimous voice of this body that the delegates representing the Columbia County Prohibition party at the state convention shall cast their influence and vote for the nomination for Governor for Dr. S. C. Swallow, the hero of reform in Pennsylvania politics and for Sterling W. Dickson, of Berwick, Lieutenant Governor.

Rev. M. M. Albeck offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, that inasmuch as the press is a mighty factor in influencing public opinion by educating the popular mind and inasmuch as the Prohibition party of Columbia county has no officially recognized organ, therefore,

Resolved, that the Columbia County Prohibition party in convention assembled in Catawissa this twelfth day of May 1898 does hereby unanimously endorse and adopt as its official organ the publication known as "Good Tidings," edited and published by W. B. Cummings, and

Resolved, that we give the publication our hearty support in every way and commend it to the careful attention of the general public.

The Congressional Conferees appointed asked for instructions. Motion adopted to leave matter entirely in their hands as to candidate.

The Senatorial Conferees appointed asked for instructions. Motion adopted to leave matter entirely in their hands as to candidate.

An able outline plan of coming campaign was heard by convention from Rev. M. M. Albeck. After full discussion following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the committee on Meeting be authorized to obtain volunteer speakers for campaign work, the appointments and arrangements for speakers to be in the hands of this committee, and that each speaker be authorized to solicit funds for county work, the speakers expense to be paid from county funds.

Resolved, that at one meeting held at each place an enrollment of Swallow voters be made and returned to the county chairman as a basis for estimates.

After many suggestions from various delegates on the conduct of the coming campaign, state of the party, etc., and no further business appearing the convention at 5:20 adjourned to the Banquet hall, second floor of Ervin's Confectionery where a feast was spread for the inner man by host P. B. Ervin. Rev. M. M. Albeck was toastmaster. The following were the toasts and responses:

"The Saloon Power in Politics" M. P. Lutz.

"The Logical Attitude of a Christian Toward the Liquor Traffic" Rev. M. E. McLinn.

"Prohibition Politics vs Old Party Politics" C. R. Cox.

"Our County Organization" Thomas Seabourne.

"Dr. Swallow as a Patriot" S. W. Dickson.

"The Outlook and How Can We Take Capital Hill" Dr. Meade.

The day closed by a Mass Meeting in the Opera House at 8 o'clock, addressed by Dr. Meade and Rev. A. H. Smith.

H. BREECE, Secretary.

Married.

On Saturday morning May 14th at the parsonage of Trinity Reformed Church, by the Rev. C. H. Brandt, Mr. Harry H. McBride and Lizzie E. Rice both of Bloomsburg.

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

GLADSTONE'S END NEAR.

The Attending Physicians Expect His Death Within Twenty-four Hours.

London, May 18.—Henry Gladstone, third son of the ex-premier, left London for Hawarden by special train. He had been summoned to his father's bedside, as the venerable statesman is sinking rapidly.

Mr. Gladstone passed a bad night. His sleep was broken and he was much weaker this morning. At 4 o'clock yesterday he appeared to have weakened greatly since morning.

A bulletin issued by Mr. Gladstone's physicians at Hawarden says there has been a serious failure in his strength within the last six hours.

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

His pulse is with difficulty perceptible at the wrist, his extremities are cold and very little nourishment can be taken.

It is the opinion of the doctors that unless there is a speedy and decided rally Mr. Gladstone cannot live twenty-four hours longer.

William Ewart Gladstone was born in Liverpool December 29, 1809. He entered Eton at twelve. He graduated from Oxford in 1831, with the highest honors. At twenty-two years of age he was returned to the House of Commons as a Tory from the borough of Newark. He became a Liberal between 1850 and 1860. He was made prime minister of England in 1868. He introduced the Irish Land Bill in 1870 and the Home Rule bill in 1886. The latter was defeated and Gladstone resigned. In 1892 he became premier again. In March, 1894, he resigned and retired after sixty-two years of active political life.

He was married in 1839 to Catherine Glynne, daughter of Sir Thomas R. Glynne. They were never separated for more than a day in nearly sixty years. They had eight children, five of whom are living.

NEW SPANISH TRICK.

Schooner Set Adrift by Blanco to Wreck Our Torpedo Boats.

Key West, May 18.—The gunboat Wilmington reported that yesterday she sank a schooner heavily loaded and set adrift by Spaniards to wreck our ships.

Captain Todd saw the schooner, which was of about sixty tons burden and dismantled, beating along toward Matanzas, in line of our ships. Car wheels and iron were on the deck, and if the wreck had struck a torpedo boat it would have sunk her. Wires were seen running along the schooner's side and it was feared to send a boat because of probable electrical arrangement and powder aboard. Consequently Captain Todd sunk her with four shots. The schooner disappeared amid the cheers of the Wilmington's crew. Every conceivable thing in the way of barrels and boxes floated away after the schooner went down. Captain Todd said it was evidently a new Spanish trick. The boat had probably been set adrift at Havana and had floated thirty miles.

Could Take Cardenas.

The Wilmington people said that Cardenas could have been taken on the 11th with 1,000 men, and the Winslow avenged. The city is still smouldering from the effects of the bombardment.

They heard that Blanco notified Madrid that the two Spanish gunboats in Cardenas bay were totally disabled by the American fire and that the town was at the Americans' mercy. The gunboats have not stirred since the bombardment.

BLANCO'S CONSCRIPTION ORDER.

What Refugees at Kingston Say of Conditions in Havana.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 17.—The Cuban provisional government has directed insurgent sympathizers not to try to evade, in garrison cities, General Blanco's conscription order forcing into the ranks of the volunteers all males from 15 to 45 years of age. Refugees who recently arrived here by the French steamer Fulton from Havana, and who have since been released from quarantine, say that the Cubans in Havana are joining the volunteers by hundreds. Spain is thus arming enemies ready to rise at an opportune time and desert. The Spaniards in Havana, for a communal police purpose, spy out Cuban sympathizers and cause their arrest.

Our Agent Sees Gomez.

Key West, Fla., May 18.—The gunboat Wilmington brought former American Vice Consul Jova here. He is the bearer of important dispatches to this government.

Jova reached the Cuban coast on Wednesday in a small boat, with Pilot Daniel Broche and was chased by a Spanish gunboat, but escaped. He was joined by Cubans and reached General Gomez's camp in one day at Reforma Santa Clara. He stayed there one day and reports Gomez as anxious to know when the Americans will move on Cuba.

On returning Jova had a small boat in hiding waiting for the Wilmington, when a Spanish gunboat appeared to head him off. The Wilmington frightened off the gunboat which at six miles began to fire furiously.

Jova says Spanish troops are all being hurried westward, as an American attack is expected there.

TO THE WHEELMEN OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The following letter is published by request:

Dear Friends:

The preservation of the American Sabbath is of vital importance to this Republic. It is not only essential to the life and growth of the christian church but it is equally essential to the perpetuity and prosperity of the State. This christian nation can not long maintain its moral character, and its moral influence over the other nations of the Earth if we forget God and ignore his holy day. A land without a Sabbath is a land seriously lacking in morals and true religion, and is an unsafe and undesirable place in which to live. Nearly all our great men have definitely testified that to the Christian Sabbath we owe both our civil and religious liberty. Daniel Webster said: "The longer I live the more highly I estimate the Sabbath, and the more grateful do I feel to those who impress its importance on the community." Charles Sumner said: "If we would preserve our political liberties we must *sanctify* as well as *fortify* the Republic, making it at once *citadel* and *temple*." Ralph Waldo Emerson called Sunday "the core of civilization." It is clearly evident that the welfare of the church and of the state alike depend upon the preservation of our Sunday. Patriotism unites her voice with that of religion in calling upon all our people to keep sacred God's holy day.

Within the past few years the bicycle has been introduced among us and is a source of great pleasure to thousands. So enjoyable is the use of it that many are tempted to employ it not only on week days but also on Sunday. An untold number of young men and women who formerly respected the Sabbath, many of whom regularly attended the church and Sunday School Services, now spend a part or all of this day in riding through the country on their wheels. So general has the practice become that thinking men and women all over the land are greatly grieved and alarmed about it, and are raising their voice of warning; and it is simply because of our sincere interest in the welfare of this community that we take the liberty of sending you this letter. We kindly ask the young men and women of Bloomsburg to grant us their confidence and hearty co-operation in considering and settling this question which is of such vital importance to the nation. The young people have more to do with determining what the future of this Republic shall be than they know or think. And consider for a moment: What is to become of the young men and women themselves, a majority of whom are among the most honored and respected among us, if they ignore the Fourth Commandment, neglect God's house, and give themselves to seeking pleasure on God's day? What is to be their influence over others, and what is to be the effect of all this on the nation itself? Edward Everett Hale of Boston, says: "When a club of high-minded, moral, and intellectual young men mount their bicycles on Sunday morning, by public appointment, and ride to Newport, they say far more distinctly than any words can say that so far as they are concerned they mean that the next generation shall have no Sunday." A prominent banker of Boston, not a church member, recently said: "The bicycle is doing more to desttoy Sunday and oppose the church than any other modern institution." These are but samples of the utterances of thoughtful people on this subject. In many communities "Sunday runs" are arranged for almost every week. The young men go out in groups or as clubs to some town or city and take dinner, which has been previously ordered. At these dinners intoxicating liquors are often used and in some instances young men hitherto total abstainers take their first lessons in drinking intoxicating beverages. The Sunday riders not only are absent from church themselves but they disturb those who do go. We are glad to say that the bicycle club of our town, by its constitution, is utterly opposed to Sunday club runs. We heartily congratulate the members on this noble stand and trust that no backward step in this particular will ever be taken by them. But it is to the individual wheelmen that we now make our plea. Most of the bicycle riders are young men and women. They are in the near future to hold the positions of responsibility and trust in home and church and state. Indeed some of them are holding these positions now. The morals of the community and the success of the christian religion are largely in their hands. We therefore confidently and earnestly appeal to you for your own sake, for the sake of your influence over others, for the sake of the church whose existence and success are so essential to the welfare of the nation, and for the sake of the nation itself whose perpetuity and prosperity are seriously imperiled by Sunday wheeling to refrain from riding your wheel for pleasure on the Lord's day, and to do all in your power to induce others to follow your example in this particular. With great respect,

Sincerely yours,

G. H. HEMINGWAY, B. C. CONNER,
M. E. MCLINN, C. H. BRANDT,
J. D. SMITH, G. W. CURRIN.

P. S. Many to whom this letter is addressed are, we know, conscientiously opposed to the use of their wheel for pleasure riding on the Sabbath. Our object in sending it to them is to invite and urge them to co-operate with us in making sentiment in favor of the proper observance of God's holy day.

According to T. F. Willard, correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* and New York *Herald* stationed at Tampa, Florida, the Cuban leader Gomez, does not favor the landing of American troops in Cuba because he wants to have the glory of driving Blanco and his soldiers from the Island himself. If this is true the old man's plan does not accord with the intervention policy of the administration. But Willard's story has been contradicted.

THE BROADWAY

These offerings are all NEW GOODS.

They have been bought right and will be sold at prices that will make them quickly disappear.

Silkateen, all colors,	5c ball
No. 9 wash boilers,	48, 75, 98c ea
Square dinner pails,	20c ea
Flags,	from 2c doz. to $2 50 ea
Tooth brushes,	5, 10, 15c ea
Shaving brushes,	5, 10, 15c ea
Fans, new line,	1c to $2.50 ea
White wash brushes,	5, 10, 15c ea
Ladies' belts.	9c to $1.50 ea
Summer corsets, all sizes,	24c ea
Children's hats and caps,	10 to 39c ea
Children's lawn caps,	8c to $1.00 ea
Artificial flowers,	1c to 69c bunch
Umbrellas,	45, 69, 88, $1.25 ea
Lace curtains,	38, 56, 69, $1 and up
Tamboured muslin for sash curtains,	15 and 25c yd.
Aluminum key chains,	10c ea
Shirt waists,	29, 42c, to $1.48 ea
Shirt waist sets,	5. 10, 24c set
Men's negligee shirts,	39c ea
Men's laundried percale shirts,	48c ea
Ladies' wrappers,	39, 69c $1.48 ea
Cap ruching,	18c yd
Japanese bamboo porch screens, 8 by 10 feet,	$1.15 ea.
Toilet paper,	10 rolls for 25c
Floor oil cloth,	2 yds. wide, 35c yd
Mosquito netting, all colors,	5c yd
Adjustable window screens,	10, 19, 25c ea.
Imported dinner sets, 100 pieces,	8 40 and $9 00 set.

Agency for Butterick Fashions.
June styles now ready.

The "Glass of Fashion" 5c each, 25c per year if called for at our store.

Fashion sheets free to any address by mail.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,

Moyer's New Building, Main Street, BLOOMSBURG.

SHOES.

Good Value,

Best Styles.

Popular Prices.

Are the essential features of our carefully selected Shoe Stock. Our 26 years experience and spot cash buying enables us to furnish you with the best there is for the money.

Our line of

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

is complete.

W. H. Moore.

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.
Bloomsburg.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,

Thursday, May 19th, 1898.

GRADUATING DRESSES.

New ideas and revelations for graduates, in the best information how to dress and at economical prices is nowhere else found so reliable as at Jonas Long's Sons.

Our experience of thirty-eight years in dressing the sweet girl graduates, the beauty and exclusiveness of our styles of white goods and latest novelties in trimmings has always been recognized that this is the right store to procure your complete outfit for graduation; write at once for samples.

French Organdies, two yards wide, at 38c., 50c., 60c., 70c. The 32-inch widths at 25c., 30c., 35c.

French Nainsooks and Mulls, 32 inches wide, at per yard 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c.

Persian Lawns, 32 inches wide, at 35c., 40c., 45c.

French Muslins, 45 inches wide, in fine sheer quality, ranging in price from 35c. to 82c.

We also direct your attention to our pretty and dainty fabrics for graduation dresses in silks, plain china, figured china, plain and figured taffeta, plain satin and benga lines.

Also our large and varied assortment of Valenciennes Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Insertings and Edgings to match; White, Oriental and Silk Laces, Plaited Chiffons, Silk Ruchings in different widths, suitable for trimming Organdies, Silks, etc.

GLOVES.

White Kid in four button, 2 clasp, complete assortment of White Suede Gloves, in 12, 16, 20 and 24 button lengths, also white silk gloves in 12, 16 and 20 button lengths.

HOSIERY.

Silk Lisle and Cotton in plain and fancy drop stitch in white and all the various light shades.

SHOES.

White Kid Slippers, all sizes, at the lowest prices.

FANS.

Small Empire Fans, just the thing for the girl graduate, ranging in price from 50c. to $2.50.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, high neck and long sleeves, also high neck and short sleeves, with crochet edge and tape, regular value 29c., this week at 19c.

Ladies' Sleeveless Ribbed Vests, crochet lace in neck and sleeve, with tape, regular value 12½c., this week 7c.

Ladies' Fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, with crocheted lace in pink, blue and white, with silk tape, regular value 19c., this week at 12½c.

Children's Sleeveless Jersey Ribbed Vests, with fancy edge, at 7c. each, or 4 for 25c.

HOSIERY SPECIALS.

Ladies' seamless fast black Hose with spliced heel and toe at per pair 9c.

Ladies' extra fine 40 Gauge Hose, the genuine "Hermsdorf" dye, at per pair 18c.

Ladies' Fancy Hose, Richilieu rib with black boot and colored tops, at per pair 17c.

We are Headquarters for Flags and Decorations.

United States and Cuban Flags, made of all wool bunting, all sizes; also Plain Buntings by the yard; Red, White and Blue Bunting, with star centers, suitable for house decorations; Metal Shields, Small Flags, Flag Poles, Galvanized Iron Flag Holders, Silk Flags, all sizes, at very low prices. Consult our prices before buying anywhere else.

Jonas Long's Sons

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.